



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB; continued from Page 248.

*Continuation of the DEBATE, in  
Relation to the ARMY.*



OW, Sir, if any future weak King should follow such a wicked Advice, what Remedy could the People have? What Method could they take for vindicating their Liberties and Privileges? Would it be possible to contrive any other Method than that of open Force? And in the Circumstances the Nation is now in, can we suppose that such a Method would be practicable, if the Court had an Army of 18 or 20000 well disciplined mercenary Troops to depend on? It signifies nothing to say, that the *Mutiny Act* would expire; or that the *Land Tax* and *Malt Tax Acts* would expire; and that therefore the Court could not keep the Army in Order; nor be able to support the publick Expence, and pay the yearly Interest growing due to the Creditors of the Publick: The Court would immediately set

up the Doctrine already too frequently talked of by some unthinking Men, That the People were become so factious and seditious, there was no governing them but by arbitrary Power; and that therefore it was become necessary to give the Force of a Law to his Majesty's Proclamation. This Doctrine would be propagated through the Kingdom, by the Placemen and Officers almost of every Rank and Degree; it would be greedily swallowed, I believe, by most of those called Soldiers of Fortune in the Army; and I am afraid most Men would chuse to submit patiently to an Evil, for which they could not in all human Probability see any Remedy. The *Mutiny Act*, the *Land Tax Act*, and the *Malt Tax Act*, would be continued by Proclamation; and what Soldier would dare to dispute the Continuance of the first, if immediate Death were to be the certain Consequence of every such Obstinacy, or Mutiny, as it would then be called? What landed Gentleman, or what Maltster, would refuse paying his Quota of the *Land Tax*, or the

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*Malt Tax*, if the Collectors and Officers were every where to come attended with a Troop of Dragoons, or a Company of Foot? Even the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick, would be made Premiums for enforcing the Measures of the Court; for if the Court could pay, or refuse to pay Interest to whomsoever they pleased, we may depend on it, they would pay no Interest but to such as shewed themselves peaceable, obedient, and loyal Subjects.

Thus, Sir, I think it must appear, that without a standing Army, our Constitution cannot possibly be irrecoverably overturned; and that with a numerous standing Army, it may be in the Power of the Court to overturn it whenever they have a Mind, as long as our Army remains upon the Footing it is at present; therefore we must conclude, that if any standing Army be kept up in this Island, in Time of Peace, it ought never to be more numerous than is absolutely necessary for our Safety and Protection. Whether we ought in Time of Peace to keep up any regular Troops, is a Question which I shall not at present dispute; but I am fully convinced, that 18000 is a much greater Number than is necessary; for, I hope, it will not be said, we ought to keep up such a Number as may be sufficient to defeat the most just and general Insurrection of the People; and 12000 is, I am sure, more than sufficient for apprehending Smugglers, or seizing smuggled Goods, for quelling any Mob that can happen, or even for defeating any unjust and seditious Insurrection; because if a Spirit of Sedition should begin to appear in any particular Part of the Kingdom, the greatest Number of the Troops must be quartered in that Corner; and if a small Number of Men should unexpectedly fly to Arms in any Corner, it will always be easy for

the Government to augment their Army, and provide for their Defence, faster than the Rebels can assemble, or provide for attacking them. This, I say, Sir, will always be the Case, unless the Discontent should become general and violent all over the Kingdom; and in that Case the People must be pacified by a Change of Ministers, or a Change of Measures: In such a Case some soft and peaceable Measures must be made use of for satisfying the People, and for removing those Grievances they may have Reason to complain of, which a free and independent Parliament will always be able to effectuate; for surely no Man will say, that for the Security of those who have, by their Folly or Wickedness, raised such a general Discontent, we ought to give them such an Army as may enable them to overturn our Constitution; because, as the Security of such Men must always be absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution, they will therefore certainly make use of that Army for its Overthrow.

Against Smugglers, Mobs, and seditious Insurrections, an Army of 12000 Men will always be more than sufficient; and the only Reason that can be assigned for keeping up a greater Number is, the Danger we may be in from foreign Invasions. As to this, Sir, if we consider our happy Situation, and the formidable Squadrons of Men of War we are able to put to Sea upon a few Days Warning, we cannot possibly think ourselves in any Danger, as long as the Government retains the Hearts and Affections of the People; for surely it cannot be said, that a foreign Army of 4 or 5000 Men, even with the Assistance of some few of our Countrymen, who may then happen to be disaffected or seditiously inclined, would be able to conquer these three Kingdoms; and if any of our Neighbours should think of

invading us with a much greater Number, they could not do it without several Months previous Preparation, which we would certainly hear of, and by sending out a superior Squadron, might lock them up in their Ports, or sink most of their Ships before they could approach our Coasts; and in the mean Time, we would have an Opportunity of raising a Land Army sufficient to give them a proper Reception, in case, by any Accident, they should have the good Luck to escape our Fleet at Sea.

For this Reason, Sir, I must be of Opinion, we can never be in any Danger of an Invasion, as long as our Government takes Care, by a just and wise Administration, to cultivate and retain the Affections of our People; and if our People should, from the Folly or Wickedness of an Administration, become generally discontented, a free and independent Parliament will always be able to remove that Discontent, by giving Satisfaction to the People, and inflicting condign Punishment upon those who have been the Authors of their Discontent. From whence I must conclude, that the keeping up of more than 12000 Men in this Island, can never be necessary for the Support of any Government, but such a one as has overturned our Constitution, either by corrupting our Parliaments, or by ruling without any Parliament at all.

*The next remarkable Speech which was made upon this important Question, was that of the Right Honourable M. Tullius Cicero, who spoke in Substance as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

THAT the Question now before you is a Question of great Importance I shall readily agree, and therefore it is with great Concern,

it is even with Reluctance I attempt to speak upon it. I am convinced no Reduction of our Forces ought to be made: I am convinced the same Number we now have ought to be kept up, at least for this ensuing Year; and yet I do not well know how to give my Reasons, or how to express myself upon such an Occasion; for as a standing Army must always be expensive, and may be dangerous to the People, I could wish with all my Heart that no such Thing were ever necessary; but if we consider the present Circumstances of this Nation, and the present Circumstances of every one of our Neighbours, we must view a standing Army in the same Light, in which the Honourable Gentleman has told us, Society, or Government itself ought to be viewed; we must look upon it as an Evil which we are obliged to submit to, for the Sake of avoiding a greater.

The Hon. Gentleman, Sir, has given us a very ingenious, and, I believe, a very just Description of our Constitution, and has with great Judgment pointed out to us the Dangers to which we are, or may be exposed; but I cannot think a standing Army, constituted as our present Army is, can be of any such dangerous Consequence to our Constitution as he has represented, were it much more numerous than it is at present. An Army composed entirely of our own Subjects, and commanded by Gentlemen of the best Families, and some of them of the best Estates, in the Kingdom, and an Army depending for its very Being upon the annual Consent of Parliament, can no Way contribute towards rendering the Parliament altogether dependent upon the King or his Ministers, nor can it contribute towards enabling the King to govern without any Parliament at all. While our Parliaments meet regularly once a Year, and are rechosen once every seven Years, no

Gentleman of the Army can propose to have a Seat in Parliament, unless he be a Man of Family and Fortune in his Country; and tho' a Commission in the Army may perhaps make such a Gentleman join with more Alacrity than he would otherwise do, in supporting the Government against factious Complaints in Parliament, or seditious Insurrections among the People, yet no Commission will ever make such a Man give his Consent to any Thing in Parliament, which he may think oppressive upon the People, or which may, in his Opinion, tend towards overturning our Constitution.

As every such Officer must have a great many Friends and Relations among the People, his Regard for his Friends and Relations, will prevent his joining in oppressive Measures for the Support of any Administration; and as the Happiness and Security of his Friends and Relations, as the Security even of his own Estate, depends upon the Preservation of our Constitution, it cannot be supposed he will, for the Sake of any Commission he can enjoy or expect, give his Vote in Parliament for any Measure that may evidently tend towards the Overthrow of our Constitution. Therefore, while our Army is commanded by such Gentlemen as it is at present, 'tis not to be supposed it can contribute towards rendering both or either House of Parliament altogether dependent upon the King; and no Sort of Garbling can be sufficient for this Purpose; because if the Commissions in our Army should be given to Men of no Families or Fortunes, it would be impossible to get any great Number of them brought into Parliament.

The only remaining Danger therefore is, that our Army may enable some future King to govern without any Parliament at all; and as this would be a total Overthrow of our

Constitution at once, it cannot be supposed that Gentlemen of Families or Fortunes would unanimously join in supporting such a Government: On the contrary, we must both from Reason and Experience suppose, that the greatest Number of them would declare for their Country, and would join in proper Measures for restoring the Constitution, and bringing to Justice those Ministers who had attempted its Overthrow. This, I say, Sir, we must suppose would be the Behaviour of most of those Gentlemen of Families or Fortunes, who might at such an unlucky Juncture be Officers in our Army; and as they will always have a great Sway among the other Officers and Soldiers, they would probably be followed by the greatest Part of the Army. From whence, I have, I think, good Reason to conclude, that whilst our Army is commanded, as it is at present, by Gentlemen of the best Families and Fortunes in the Kingdom, it will always be so far from being dangerous to our Constitution, that it must be look'd on as one of its greatest Securities.

An Army, Sir, of foreign mercenary Troops, or an Army composed of the Scum of the People, and commanded by Men of no Families or Fortunes in the Country, may contribute towards enabling a Government to oppress the People, or to divest them of their Liberties and Privileges; and by such Armies only an arbitrary and oppressive Government can be supported. It was not, Sir, by an Army entirely composed of *Roman* Citizens that *Julius Caesar* overturned the Liberties of *Rome*: It was by an Army which consisted, in a great Measure, of the Inhabitants of those Countries which had been conquered by the *Romans*; and that Army was commanded chiefly by *Romans* of mean Families, or such as depended entirely upon the Fortune and

and Favour of their General. By such an Army it was that *Rome* was brought into Slavery, and by such Armies the *Romans* were afterwards held in Slavery; for the *Roman* Emperors had always great Bodies of *Gauls*, *Battavians*, *Germans*, &c. in their Pay, and by their Means they kept in Awe such of the *Roman* Armies, as afterwards appeared in the least inclined towards restoring the Liberties of their Country.

At this Day, Sir, the arbitrary and tyrannical Government of *Turkey* is chiefly supported by an Army of *Janizaries*; an Army of Men who are so far from having any Relations among the People, that few or none of them know who were their Parents, or what Country they were born in. And in our neighbouring Country of *France*, we know that they have always great Bodies of foreign Troops in their Pay, who have no Relations among the People of *France*, nor any Knowledge of, or Concern for, the antient Form of Government in that Kingdom. But as they have likewise a great Army of Natives, and that Army generally commanded by Men of the best Families of the Kingdom, therefore, tho' their present Form of Government be absolute, yet it is not so arbitrary and tyrannical as that in *Turkey*; for if their Government should begin to oppress the People in a tyrannical Manner, the greatest Part of the native *French* Officers and Soldiers would certainly join with the People, and would probably get the better of such a Government, tho' supported by all the foreign Troops they have in their Pay; so that the present Government of *France* may be properly said to be supported by the Justice and Wisdom of its Measures, rather than by its standing Army, or the Absoluteness of its Form; and while the Government in this Kingdom follows the same Sort of Measures, it certainly

ought to be supported not only by our Army, but also by our Parliament.

The only Danger therefore, Sir, we are exposed to by Means of our Army is, lest some future ambitious King or wicked Minister, should garble our Army so as to make it fit for destroying the Liberties of the People, and supporting an arbitrary and tyrannical Rule. This is a Danger we must always remain exposed to, as long as we keep up any Thing like a standing Army; but this is a Danger which, I think, we are sufficiently guarded against, both by the Method in which our present Army is kept up, and by the Smallness of its Number. As our present Army is kept up only from Year to Year, by Authority of Parliament; if this Method of Garbling should be begun before the End of a Session of Parliament, that very Session could, and certainly would, not only take Notice of it, but contrive some Method for preventing it; and in this the Parliament would certainly have the Concurrence and Assistance of every Gentleman of the Army, who happened then to have the Honour of being a Member of either House; for as they would probably be the first Sufferers by such a Garbling, they would be the most forward in taking Measures to prevent it. Again, if this Garbling should not be begun till after the Session of Parliament was broke up, it must be compleated before the *Lady-Day* following; because all the Gentlemen of Family or Estate who might then be in the Army, would, after the *Lady-Day* following, certainly refuse to act as Officers, without a new Authority from Parliament; and if all the Officers of Distinction in the Army should be turned out at once, or in *eight* or *nine* Months Time, they would certainly join with the People in vindicating the Rights of their Country; and their Sway in the

the Army would for some Time after their Dismission remain so considerable, that in Case of a Civil War's breaking out, which would certainly be the Case that very Moment the Government pretended to continue the Army without the Consent of Parliament, most of the Soldiers would in all probability desert their new Officers, in order to follow their old; by which Means the regular Troops would come to be at least equally divided; and the People, with the Assistance of one Half of the Army, would in all human Appearance get the better of the other Half, which remained attached to the Government.

But suppose, Sir, some future ambitious King or wicked Minister should resolve to govern without a Parliament, and to continue the Army without any new Authority from Parliament; and likewise suppose that that Army should, every Man of them, Officer as well as Soldier, remain firmly attached to the Government, and that they should unanimously join in supporting such an usurp'd and tyrannical Power, against those Efforts which would certainly be made by the People, for recovering the Liberties and Constitution of their Country; yet we cannot suppose that a Body of 18000 of the best regular Troops that ever were in the World, would be sufficient for supporting a Government against the united Force of the whole People of *Great Britain*; for tho' a small Number of regular well-disciplined Troops may, and do often, get the better of a much superior Number of Militia, or new-raised and undisciplined Troops, yet we cannot suppose that 18000 Men could stand against so many Thousands of good Men, tho' not experienced Soldiers, as could be brought against them from the several Counties of *Great Britain*: Even suppose they should get the better at the 2 or 3

first Battles or Rencounters, yet their Enemies would improve by every Defeat; so that, as the *Swedes* did in the last War with the *Muscovites*, they might beat their Enemy into good Discipline, and by often defeating them, might teach them how to defeat in their Turn.

From what I have said, Sir, it must appear, that our Constitution can never be in Danger of being overturned by means of a standing Army, constituted as our present Army is, and not more numerous than that we have now on Foot. Such an Army can serve only for preserving the Constitution against Faction and Disaffection, and for protecting the People against domestick Rapines and foreign Invasions. This naturally leads me to consider the several Reasons we may now have, for keeping up the same Number of regular Forces we have at present; and as I have mentioned Disaffection, I shall begin with that Reason, which proceeds from the great Number of disaffected Persons we have still the Misfortune to have amongst us. Suppose, Sir, we have at present nothing to fear from any foreign Enemy, yet it cannot be said we are in absolute Security, or that we have nothing to fear. There is one Thing I am still afraid of, and it is, indeed, the only Thing, I think, we have at present to fear. Whether it be proper to mention it upon this Occasion, I do not know: I do not know, if I ought to mention it in such an Assembly as this: I am sure there is no Necessity for mentioning it, because I am convinced every Gentleman that hears me is as much afraid of it as I am. The Fear I mean is that of the *Pretender*: Every one knows there is still a *Pretender* to his Majesty's Crown and Dignity; there is still a Person who pretends to be lawful and rightful Sovereign of these Kingdoms; and what makes the Misfortune much the more considerable,

considerable, there are still a great Number of Persons in these Kingdoms so much deluded by his Abettors, as to think in the same Way. These are the only Persons who can properly be called disaffected, and they are still so numerous that, tho' this Government had not a foreign Enemy under the Sun, the Danger we are in from the *Pretender* and the disaffected Part of our own Subjects, is a Danger which every true Briton ought to fear, a Danger which every Man who has a due Regard for our present happy Establishment, will certainly endeavour to provide against as much as he can.

This is a Sort of Fear, I know, Sir, which a great many amongst us endeavour to turn into Ridicule, and for that Purpose they tell us, that tho' there are many of our Subjects discontented and uneasy, there are but very few disaffected; but I must beg Leave to be of a different Opinion; for, I believe, most of the Discontents and Uneasinesses that appear among the People, proceed originally from Disaffection. No Man of common Prudence will profess himself openly a *Jacobite*: By so doing he not only may injure his private Fortune, but he must render himself less able to do any effectual Service to the Cause he has embraced; therefore there are but very few such Men in the Kingdom: But the most numerous and the most dangerous *Jacobites* are those who conceal their true Sentiments: Men who are *Jacobites* in their Hearts, but pretend to be great Friends to Liberty, and great Admirers of our antient Constitution; and who under this Pretence are every Day endeavouring to sow Discontents among the People, by persuading them that the Constitution is in Danger, and that they are unnecessarily loaded with many and heavy Taxes. These Men know that Discontent and Disaffection are like Wit and Madness: They

are separated by thin Partitions; and therefore they hope, that if they can once render the People thoroughly discontented, it will be easy for them to render them disaffected. These are the Men we have most Reason to be afraid of; they are, I'm afraid, more numerous than most Gentlemen imagine, and I wish I could not say they have been lately joined, and very much assisted by some Gentlemen, who, I am convinced, have always been, and still are, very sincere and true Friends to our present happy Establishment.

By the Accession of these new Allies, as I may justly call them, the real but concealed *Jacobites* have succeeded even beyond their own Expectation; and therefore I am not at all ashamed to say I am in Fear of the *Pretender*: It is a Danger I shall never be ashamed to say I am afraid of; because it is a Danger we shall always be more or less exposed to, and, I believe, the less Number of regular Forces we keep up, the more we shall always be exposed to this Danger. Yet I would not have Gentlemen to conclude from hence, that I shall always be for keeping up the same Number of regular Forces we have at present: The Number of *Jacobites* will, I hope, be daily decreasing: Those who have been bred up in such Principles, and are therefore governed by the Prejudice of Education, will die away by Degrees, and some of them may perhaps by the Force of their own Understanding, discover their Error and change their Principles. This is a necessary Consequence from the natural Course of Things; and I must say, I have the Satisfaction to find, that few of the rising Generation are in the least tainted with such erroneous and dangerous Principles. In a short Time therefore, I believe, we may with Safety give the People a little Ease, with respect to the annual publick Expence, by reducing

a Part of our Army; but to make any Reduction at present would, in my Opinion, be the Height of Madness. That which is now called Discontent, would then appear to be Disaffection; for I should expect to hear of the *Pretender's* Standard's being soon after set up in several Parts of the Island, perhaps in every one of the three Kingdoms.

This I say, Sir, would be the Consequence I should expect from our making any Reduction, while there is such a numerous Party of Disaffected amongst us; and tho' our Neighbours seem all to be our good Friends at present, tho' no one of them seems to have any immediate Design of disturbing the Tranquillity we now enjoy; yet if this should be the Case, if the Disaffected at home should begin to disturb our Tranquillity, some of our foreign Neighbours would probably alter their Behaviour towards us: It is natural for rival Nations to foment the Divisions, and assist the Male-contentments of one another. If there were no disaffected Party amongst us, or if that Party were inconsiderable, no foreign Power would dare to invade us; because such a Number of Transport Ships as is necessary for invading us with a great Army, could not be provided without our being advised of the Design, in which Case we could render their Design abortive by the Superiority of our Fleet; and to invade us suddenly with a small Number of Forces could do us little or no Mischief, nor could it do our Enemies any Service. It would be like rousing a Lion to Revenge by the Prick of a Needle. But whilst there is such a considerable disaffected Party amongst us, nothing can secure us effectually against small and sudden Invasions, but a sufficient Number of regular Forces ready to march at an Hour's Warning. Five or six Thousand Men may be embarked in such a small

Number of Ships, and so speedily, that it is impossible to guard against it by means of our Fleet. Such a Number may be landed in some Part of the Island, before we can hear of their Embarkation; and if such a Number were landed, with the *Pretender* at their Head, there is no Question but that they would meet with many, especially the meaner Sort, to join them. In such a Case, we could not march our whole Army against those Invaders and their Assistants; because, if we should draw all our regular Forces away from the other Parts of the Kingdom, the Disaffected would rise in every County so left destitute of regular Troops; and the Rebels being thus in Possession of many Parts of our Sea Coasts, would be continually receiving Supplies, by single Ships, from those who had at first invaded us.

Thus, Sir, a civil War, at least, would be entailed upon us, and might continue for several Years. The Government might probably, by good Luck and good Management, get the better at last; but it would not be without Danger, and would certainly put the Nation to a much greater Expence, than it could be put to by keeping up a small Number of additional Troops for many Years, I may say for many Ages. Against this Danger there is no possible Way of guarding absolutely, but by keeping up such a Number of regular Troops, as that we may spare to send 6 or 7000 of them against any small and sudden Invasion that can be made upon us, and yet leave in every other Part of the Kingdom, especially the most disaffected, a Number sufficient for preventing the Designs of those who want only an Opportunity for rising in Arms against the Government; and for this Purpose, considering the Number of the Disaffected we have still the Misfortune to have amongst us, I must think 18000 is the smallest

least Number we can in common Prudence keep up; for we must always keep 5 or 6000 about our Capital, otherwise our Government might be in Danger of being dispossessed of the Capital, by which Means our Fleet might be turned against us; and I am sure 5 or 6000 more, is the smallest Number that can be thought necessary, for being dispersed in the several Parts of the Kingdom, in order to keep the Disaffected in Obedience.

This I say, Sir, is the smallest Number, we can in common Prudence propose to keep up, as long as there is such a considerable disaffected Party amongst us; but when that Party is entirely evanished, as I hope it will in a few Years, we shall then have no Occasion for regular Troops in any Part of the Kingdom, for keeping the Disaffected in Awe; we shall have no Occasion for any more than are necessary for guarding our Capital, and for assisting the Civil Magistrate in putting the Laws in Execution against Smugglers and other Criminals; for both which Purposes 12000 may, I believe, be found fully sufficient.

I know, Sir, it may be said, that as long as his Majesty possesses the Affections of the Generality of the People, which I hope he always will, we may trust to our Militia, for defending us against any small and sudden Invasion, and likewise for defending us against any Insurrection, as well as for enabling the Civil Magistrate to put the Laws in Execution against all Sorts of Criminals. For my Part, I can freely declare, that I wish, as much as any Man can do, that we could put so much Trust in our Militia, as to have no Occasion for regular Troops; and with regard to defending us against foreign Invasions, I believe we might put our Trust in our Militia, if our foreign Neighbours had nothing but Militia to bring against us; for our

Men are naturally as brave as any of their Neighbours, they always shew themselves so, when neither of us had any Thing else but Militia to trust to. But now, that our Neighbours have large Bodies of regular well-disciplined Troops, it would be a Madness in us to put our whole Trust in our Militia; for by Experience, in all Countries we find, it is impossible to make Militia any Thing near equal to regular Troops. The *Polish* Militia were formerly, and I believe are still, as good a Militia as any Militia in the World. Whilst the *Muscovites* brought nothing but Militia against them, we find the *Polish* Troops were always much superior to the *Muscovite*, so much, that in former Times, we find a small Body of the former, have put to Rout great Armies of the latter; but the *Muscovites* have now fallen into the Way of keeping up a great Army of regular well-disciplined Troops, and late Experience has shewn us how much inferior the *Polish* Militia, is to the *Muscovite* regular Troops; for in the late War which happened upon the Election of this present King of *Poland*, the *Polish* Militia could never once make any tolerable Stand against those regular Troops, that were sent from *Muscovy* to support the present King of *Poland*'s Election. In all the other Countries of *Europe* we find it is the same; and in this Country I am convinced, we should find it to our Cost, if we had nothing but Militia to send against any Body of regular Troops, that might chance, by escaping our Fleet at Sea, to land in this Island; for which Reason, as long as our Neighbours keep up such large Bodies of regular Troops, I shall always be against trusting entirely to our Militia, for our Defence against foreign Invasions.

Even as to defending us against Insurrections, and enabling the Civil Magistrate to execute the Laws against

against Criminals, I do not know, Sir, if it would be proper to put our whole Trust in our Militia. During the late Rebellion we saw how little Trust we could put in our Militia. I hope it will not be pretended that that Insurrection was general, or that it was favoured by any great Part of the People; and yet that small Number of Men, which were gathered together from one Corner of the Island only, would, I am afraid, have made themselves Masters of the Whole, if we had then had nothing but Militia to send against them. Then as to enabling the Civil Magistrate to execute the Laws against Criminals, I am sure there never was a Time when there was less Reason than there is at present, to say our Militia is sufficient for this Purpose. In most of our maritime Counties, I do not know but that the Militia would protect the Smugglers, instead of bringing them to Justice; in some Counties the Militia would, I fear, destroy the Turnpikes, instead of assisting to apprehend those, who do in a riotous Manner destroy them; and in every County, I am convinced, the Militia would protect the illegal Retailers of spirituous Liquors, instead of protecting those who serve the Publick by informing against them.

From these Considerations, Sir, I am convinced, a standing Army is absolutely necessary, at least at present, for protecting us against foreign Invasions, and domestick Insurrections, and for enabling the Civil Magistrate to execute those Laws, which have been thought highly necessary by all the Branches of our Legislature; and for these Ends I cannot think, that a less numerous standing Army than we now have, could be sufficient; at least I cannot think so, as long as we have so formidable a disaffected Party amongst us. A standing Army, or such a one as we have at present, may

perhaps be an Evil, I shall even grant it is an Evil, because it must always be expensive to the People, but it is an Evil which we ought to submit to, for the Sake of avoiding a greater; and as I am of Opinion, and have, I think, clearly shewn, that a standing Army, constituted as our present is, and not more numerous, cannot be in the least dangerous to our Constitution or Liberties; therefore I must think, we ought the more willingly to submit to it.

*As you cannot spare Room in your Magazine for all the particular Speeches made on this Occasion, therefore the only other I shall particularly communicate, is that which was made by M. Cato, who spoke to the following Effect, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

As my Principles are well known, as I have always declared myself of Whig Principles, therefore I shall take the Liberty to speak with the more Freedom upon the Question now before us; and, indeed, upon the present Occasion, I think myself under a Sort of Necessity not only of speaking, but of speaking freely; because I find those very Fears which were the Occasion of our late happy Revolution, are now made use of as Arguments for leading us into Measures, which must necessarily disappoint its Effect. For recovering our Religion and Liberties, or at least for delivering them from the Dangers they were then exposed to, our Ancestors ventur'd their Lives and Fortunes under the glorious and successful Banners of the Prince of Orange. For securing those Liberties in Time to come, the Prince of Orange was advanced to our Throne, and for the same End our present Royal Family was established. This is the End we have had in View ever since the Revolution:

*This*

This is the End which I shall always have in View; and therefore I can never allow the Apprehensions of arbitrary Power from one Man, to grow so prevalent with me, as to induce me to be for any Measure that may probably subject this Nation some Time hereafter, to the arbitrary Power of another; for if our Liberties are to be destroyed, it signifies nothing to me, whether they are to be destroyed by a *Richard*, a *John*, or a *Thomas*; I am sure they can never be in any Danger from *George*.

If I were sure, Sir, that the Custom of keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace, would come to an End, as soon as it shall please God to visit this Nation, by taking his present Majesty from us, I should be very easy, even tho' our Army were much more numerous than it is; but as I know that the Custom in one Reign is generally made a Precedent for the next, and as Experience has shewn us that a standing Army is an Evil more apt to grow than decrease, therefore I shall never be for keeping up a greater Number of regular Troops than shall at the Time appear absolutely necessary. I know there are some Gentlemen, who upon the present, and many former Occasions, have argu'd for the Necessity of keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace, and yet pretend to be proud of being thought Whigs; but I likewise know, that a Change in a Man's Circumstances has often produced a Change in his Sentiments; and, indeed, I am surprized to find that any Man, who has read the Writings of some of our most eminent Whigs in former Reigns, can pretend to call himself a Whig, or that he is governed by Whig Principles, and yet at the same Time declare for keeping up a numerous standing Army in this Island, at a Time when we are in the most profound Tranquillity both

abroad and at home. A numerous standing Army, an Army of Men depending upon the King only, for their Bread as well as their Preferment, has always been deemed inconsistent with Liberty. This has been the Language of Whigs ever since the Name was known; this has always been the Language of those who were in Times past the glorious Supporters of Liberty; the contrary Doctrine was never till of late Years professed by any but Courtiers, and the corrupt Advocates for arbitrary Power. Corrupt, Sir, I may surely call them; for in Favour of such a Cause, I am certain, no Man would argue without a Fee.

From all Histories, both antient and modern, we shall find, that standing Armies have been the Destruction of Liberty; and from the History of our own we may see, how apt a standing Army is to increase. Before the Reign of K. *Charles II.* no King of *England* had so much as a Regiment of Guards, they had no Guards but the Gentlemen Pensioners; and tho' K. *Charles II.* upon his Restoration, established but two Regiments of Guards, one of Foot, and another of Horse, or rather some Troops of Horse, yet the Whigs of those Days (notwithstanding the unsettled State the Nation was in, and the many Republicans and Republican Soldiers were then known to be in the Kingdom) found great Fault with that Establishment, and looked upon it as an Innovation dangerous to the Liberties of the Nation. But these two Regiments are now increased to an Army of 18000 Men; and even the most zealous Whigs of this, which is but the next succeeding Age, seem to be willing to submit to the keeping up of 12000. For my Part, Sir, I must confess that I think even 12000 too great a Number to be kept up in Time of Peace, and should look upon it as extremely dangerous, if it were to be

be established as a Maxim, that it would always be necessary for us to keep up such a Number; therefore, though I may now argue for no greater Reduction than what has been proposed, I hope it will not be from thence inferred, that I shall always be for keeping up that Number.

Even 12000 regular Forces may, in my Opinion, be dangerous, especially if the keeping up of that Number should be attended with an utter Neglect of military Discipline among the rest of our People; but 18000 of such Forces is, I think, a Number which is absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution; for no Man can say our Constitution is secure, when it is in the Power of the Court to overturn it at any Time they have a Mind; and considering the Circumstances the Nation is now in, considering that our Militia is reduced to the lowest Contempt, that there is no Arms nor any Knowledge of military Discipline among our People, that there is no great Family in the Kingdom that has any military Dependence, or is in Possession of any Magazine of Arms, I will be bold to say, that 18000 regular Troops, devoted to a Court Faction, will not only enable that Faction to overturn the Liberties of their Country, but will be sufficient for supporting the arbitrary Power they have established. In all Countries we find, that the keeping up of standing Armies, debases the Spirit and Courage of the rest of the People: In this Country it has already had some Effect, and that Effect will grow stronger and more general every Day. If an ambitious or oppressive Court, supported by 18000 regular mercenary Troops, should begin to govern without any Parliament, and to make his Majesty's Proclamation carry the Force of a Law, nothing but a military Opposition could be made to them, and no such Opposition can be made

without a previous Concert, and great Preparation; for as no single Man in the Kingdom has now any Number of Followers he can depend on, nor any Quantity of Arms, for arming those that may follow him from a pure Inclination, therefore no considerable Body of Men could assemble together in Arms in any Part of the Kingdom against an established Government, nor can any one Man, no nor any half Dozen of the best Families in the Kingdom, propose to bring such a Thing about with any Probability of Success; for a general Concert might probably be discovered before it could be brought to the Execution, and if any private Man should begin to provide himself with a Quantity of Arms, the Government might probably hear of it, and would not only seize upon his Arms, but might make it a sufficient Proof for convicting him of High Treason. In our present Circumstances therefore, it cannot be expected that such a Government would meet with any Opposition, but from Mobs and sudden tumultuous Assemblies, and one Squadron of Dragoons, or two or three Companies of Foot, will always be sufficient for dispersing any such tumultuous Assembly, especially after our People have been rendered more dastardly than they are at present, by a long Disuse of Arms, and by having been long accustomed to be bullied and cow'd by Parties of regular Troops.

From Reason therefore, Sir, and the Nature of Things, I must conclude, that 18000 regular Troops will be sufficient for establishing and supporting arbitrary Power in this Kingdom, whenever our Government has a Mind; and in this Opinion I am strongly fortified by Experience. I believe there was never in any Country a more illegal, a more arbitrary, or a more unpopular Government, than that of Oliver Crom-

*Cromwell*; yet that Government was supported till his Death, by an Army not much greater than what we have now on Foot; for when he died, his Army amounted to but 27000 Men; and the same Sort of Government would probably have been re established under some other General, if a Part of the Army itself had not joined in restoring *K. Charles II.* If then, at that Time, 27000 Men were found sufficient, when a great Part of our People were not only accustomed to Arms, but bred to Action, what may not 18000 now do, after our People have been for so long bred up in a total Disuse of Arms, and hardly any Man in the Kingdom, except a few in our Army, that ever saw an Engagement? From the Histories of other Countries we may learn the same Sort of Experience. *Julius Caesar* conquered the World with an Army not much superior to what we have now on Foot; for it is reckoned he had but about 22000 Men, when he fought the Battle of *Pharsalia*; and both in *France* and *Spain* we shall find that the Armies which first established that arbitrary Power which now subsists in each, were not a great deal more numerous, than the standing Army now kept up in this Island.

But, Sir, if it could be supposed that our present Number of regular Troops would not be sufficient for enabling our Government to assume an arbitrary Power, or for supporting them after they have done so, may not our present Army be easily increased to near double the Number, long before the People could take any effectual Measures to prevent it? Considering the Number of Regiments we have, the few Companies we have in each Regiment, and the few private Men in each Company, it might be vastly increased in a few Days, by adding only a few private Men to each

Company; and an old Corp with a few Recruits added to it, will always be much better than a new raised Regiment. Besides, Sir, let us consider that we have 12000 in *Ireland*, which might be speedily increased to 18000, and as the Government has a Power of calling what Number of them over they please upon any Emergency, or any pretended Danger, they might at any Time bring over from thence 7 or 8000 Men, and yet leave a sufficient Number there for keeping that Island in subjection: To which let us farther add, that our Government has an unlimited Power to call in foreign Troops, without Consent of Parliament, whenever they shall please to say the present Establishment is in Danger; which Power would certainly be made use of, and those Troops landed, or ready to land, before such a Government would openly declare their Intentions, or take any direct Step for overturning our Constitution; because those mercenary Foreigners, when landed, would be a Check upon such of our own Troops, as might retain any Yearnings towards their native Country.

From these Considerations, Sir, I think I may justly conclude, that whilst our Government is provided with a standing Army of 18000 Men, constituted as our Army now is, that is, depending entirely upon the King for their Preferment, and with respect to most of them I may add, for the daily Bread they eat, I say, whilst this is the Case, I may justly conclude, that the Security of our Liberties and Properties does not depend upon our Constitution, but upon the Moderation of our Court, and the Honour of our Army. As to the Moderation of our Court, I shall always, during his present Majesty's Reign, have a great Dependence upon it; but as to the Honour of our Army, whatever good

Opinion I may have of those Gentlemen who are at present the Officers of our Army, I hope they will excuse me if I say, that I shall never chuse to have my Life, my Liberty, or my Estate, depending upon the Honour of any Army whatever. A  
Gentlemen of good Families and Estates may, I know, be more depended on than those who are Soldiers of Fortune only; but in all those Countries which have been, or ever were obliged to submit their Necks to the Yoke, there were Gentlemen of good Families and Estates who joined in putting that Yoke upon them. There were many Gentlemen of the best Families in *Rome*, who were Officers in *Julius Caesar's* Army. Both in *France* and *Spain* a great many of their Nobility joined with their Kings in establishing arbitrary Power. Even in *Oliver Cromwell's* Army there were many Gentlemen of good Families and Estates, who went as plumb into all his Measures, as any Soldier of Fortune that was in it. In such Schemes Gentle- D  
men are embarked by Degrees, without foreseeing the Consequences, and having once exposed themselves to the Justice of the Laws, they chuse to make their Country submit to the Party they have espoused, rather than trust themselves to the Mercy of that Party which they must look upon as their Enemies.

I know, Sir, the Behaviour of our own Army at the Revolution may be brought as an Example, how much the Honour of an Army commanded by Gentlemen of Families and Estates may be depended on; but it is but *one* to *hundreds* of Examples that may be brought to the contrary; and tho' I would not willingly detract in the least from the Fame and Character of any of those brave Officers, to whose unprecedented Honour we owed our Preservation at that Time, yet I must say that, if the unfortunate King

*James* had put as much Trust and Confidence in the Officers of his Army, as he did in his Priests, some of them would not perhaps have behaved so honourably as they did; but they all saw that if they enabled him to establish the arbitrary Power he intended, the King's Priests and not the King's Officers would be the Ministers of that arbitrary Power, and they had seen in that short Reign too many Swatches of priestly Influence, to chuse to assist in lodging any Sort of arbitrary Power in the Hands of such Ministers. Even this would not perhaps have prevailed with many of them, to run the Risk of deserting the Army they belonged to, if they had not had a good Army of regular, veteran Troops to repair to; nor would both have produc'd the Effect, which the whole Nation, and even most of the Army wished for, if their King had at the Beginning shewed either Spirit or good Conduct; for with all these Temptations it was so long before any of the Troops went over to *K. William*, that some of the *Dutch* Generals proposed re-embarking their Troops, and leaving those to bemoan the Loss of their Liberties, who then seemed to have neither Honour nor Courage to join in defending them. E  
The Example therefore of our Army at the Revolution, is an Example we can no Way depend on; because if ever our Liberties should again be brought into Danger by Means of a standing Army, 'tis a *Million* to *One*, that ever such a Number of favourable Incidents should again concur, for encouraging our Officers and Soldiers, or rather for enabling them to behave as they ought; for whatever may be an Officer or Soldier's Inclination, it is no easy Matter for him to desert from a disciplined Army regularly encamped; and it is still more unsafe for him to divulge his Thoughts while he remains in that Army. G  
This

This leads me, Sir, to consider another Point which must make our Dependence upon the Honour of our Army still more precarious; for it is not their Honour only we must depend on, but their Courage, or rather their Resolution to become A Martyrs for the Liberties of their Country. The martial Law is so very expeditious and severe, that Officers and Soldiers dare not communicate their Thoughts to one another, if they are any Way inconsistent with the Orders they have received; and therefore I am surprized to hear it said, that Officers would not obey their Orders, if our Army should be kept up after *Lady-Day* without a new Authority from Parliament. In such a numerous Army as ours is, there will always be a greater Number of Officers and Soldiers, who will be willing to obey any Orders the Government pleases to issue; these will be known to one another, and known to the Government; because the Favourites of an established Government, may safely B communicate their Thoughts to one another. If any Officer should upon the first Step towards arbitrary Power, refuse to obey the Orders he had received, he would be immediately arrested, and brought before a Court Martial of such Officers as the Government could depend on; by them he would be tried, by them he would be condemned, and in pursuance of their Sentence he would be shot, notwithstanding their having no Authority for so doing by the Laws of their Country. This would be an Example for the rest, and tho' the Majority of them might in their private Thoughts condemn this Procedure, yet for Want of knowing one another's Sentiments, it would be impossible for them to afford one another any Relief; so that contrary to their private Opinion, contrary to what they thought their Duty, they would all be obliged to

submit, and become the Tools of arbitrary Power; for in this Case, no Officer would be allowed to resign his Commission, and if he should pretend to throw it up, it would be look'd on as a Desertion, for which he would certainly be condemned to die by a proper Court Martial. Thus every Officer, by its not being possible for him to know the private Sentiments of the other Officers, would be reduced to this fatal Dilemma, either to make a Sacrifice of his Honour for the Preservation of his Life, or to make a tame Sacrifice of his Life for the Preservation of his Honour; which is the Case of all arbitrary Governments; for such a Government is never supported by the Numbers of its Friends, but by the Impossibility its Enemies are always under of knowing one another.

Thus it must appear, Sir, that our Army, without any Garbling, may be forced to support the Measures of the Court, even against their own Inclinations, and against the Laws of their Country; and from what I have said it will, I think, also appear, that an Army of 18000 Men, (if they keep firm to the Court either through Fear or Inclination) will be sufficient not only for enabling the Court to establish arbitrary Power, but for supporting and executing that arbitrary Power after it is established. But this Method of establishing or executing arbitrary Power, is what no Court will chuse, as long as they can establish and execute it in a Method fully as inconsistent with the Spirit of our Constitution, but more consonant to its external Form, I mean that of having a Parliament as well as an Army entirely devoted to its Will, and always ready to obey its Commands. If ever this should happen, our Constitution would be as absolutely destroyed as if we had no Parliament at all, our King would be as arbitrary, and might reign as tyrannically, with the Assistance and

Approbation of his Parliament, as ever any of the *Roman* Emperors did, with the Assistance and Approbation of their Senate.

This, Sir, is now our greatest Danger; for the Civil List has of late Years been so vastly increased, and so many new Posts and Employments, of all Sizes and Degrees, have been created, that I am afraid it may be in the Power of some future King to make such an Use of the Civil List, and the Disposal of these Posts and Employments, as to have always a Majority in each House that will approve of every Court Measure, and always vote according to Court Instructions; and surely, the more numerous our Army is, the more we must be exposed to this Danger; because, as our Army is constituted at present, the more numerous it is, the more Commissions or Posts and Employments, will the King always have to dispose of.

When Gentlemen say, Sir, that a Commission in the Army will not induce a Man of Family and Fortune, to give his Vote for any Measure that may appear oppressive, or for any Thing that may evidently tend towards the Overthrow of our Constitution, they seem to forget the Use of Parliaments, and to suppose that the People cannot be oppressed, nor the Constitution overturned, but by Measures which directly and evidently tend to that Purpose. I must therefore beg Leave to explain a little the Business and Duty of Parliament, from whence it will appear, that the People may be oppressed, and our Constitution overturned, without any such direct and open Measures. It is the Duty of Parliament to punish or remove Ministers, if they lead the King into any wicked or ridiculous Measures: It is the Business of Parliament to pass such Laws, as may be necessary for the Security of our Constitution; and to agree to none that may be hurtful to it, or oppres-

sive upon the People: It is the Business of Parliament to grant Money for the Support of our Government, and Protection of our People; but it is the Duty of Parliament not to grant more than is absolutely necessary for that Purpose; to see what they grant properly and regularly applied; and to examine strictly into all publick Accounts. It is the Business of Parliament to punish Judges and Magistrates, who shall wrest the Laws for the Oppression or Murder of the Innocent; and to see that every Person employed in the Execution of our Laws does his Duty. It is the Business of Parliament to examine into every Grievance the People complain of, to give them proper Redress, and to punish the Authors. And it is the Business of Parliament to punish Criminals, who by their Power or their Cunning might otherwise evade the Punishment due to their Crimes. This is the Business and Duty of Parliament. While the Members all vote in every one of these Cases without any Bias, our Constitution will remain entire; but if ever a Majority of each House should in all or most of these Cases be biassed by the Fears of losing the Post or Pension they have, or the Hopes of getting one, or a better than they have, our Constitution will then be undone.

Now, Sir, suppose a ridiculous Negotiation or destructive Treaty, should be brought before Parliament for their Approbation or Censure, would not the Fear of losing a good Commission in the Army, or the Hopes of getting a better, make even a Gentleman of Family and Fortune approve of what he would not have otherwise approved of? Would it not even bias his Judgment, or rather blind his Understanding, and prevent his seeing that Ridiculousness, or Destructiveness, which every unbiassed Man might easily perceive? And can we sup-

pose that any Man who had approved of what was done, would agree to punish or remove the Minister that did it? Thus the Nation might come to be ruined at home, and rendered contemptible abroad, without its being in the Power of the People to get that Redress from Parliament, which they ought to have, and which they will always meet with, as long as our Constitution is entire.

Suppose again, Sir, that upon the Pretence of some little Enormity, a Law should be brought into Parliament, by some of the Ministers, or some of their Favourites or Tools, which might greatly contribute towards disarming the People, increasing the Power of the Crown, or enabling Ministers to manage and direct Elections; would not the Fear of losing a good Commission in the Army, or the Hopes of getting a better, prevent a Man's seeing the Danger of such a Law, or make him think it was impossible to put a Stop to the Enormity by any other Method? And yet every unbiassed Man in the Kingdom might be sensible of the Danger of such a Law, and likewise that the Enormity might be prevented without our subjecting ourselves to any such Danger. Suppose a Motion should be made in Parliament for inspecting the publick Accounts; or for enquiring into the Management of some publick Officers, or into the Procedure of some of our Magistrates or Judges; might not the Hopes of getting or the Fears of losing a Commission in the Army, persuade a Man that no such Inspection or Enquiry was necessary, or that it ought to be made in such a Method, or by such Men, as would certainly render it altogether ineffectual? Suppose a Gentleman who had, perhaps, by an honourable Behaviour, incurred the Displeasure of the King or his Ministers, should be accused, and brought to be tried in Parliament, for some heinous Crime or

high Misdemeanor; might not the Hopes of getting or the Fears of losing a Commission in the Army, prevail with a Man to think that a full Proof, or that Evidence a good Evidence, which no honest unbiassed Jury in *England* would admit of? Suppose the very Case now before this Club, should come to be a Question in Parliament: I think it is generally admitted that no greater Army ought to be kept up than what is absolutely necessary for the Safety of the Nation: Might not then the Hopes of getting or the Fear of losing a good Commission in the Army, convince a Man that a much greater Number was necessary for that Purpose, than any unbiassed Man could think so? Thus our People might be loaded with an unnecessary Expence, and our Liberties exposed to a Danger, very real, but quite unnecessary, and that by Authority of Parliament.

In all these Cases, Sir, a Man's Judgment is to be depended on as well as his Honour, and whatever Dependence we may have upon the latter, we can have no Dependence upon the former, in any Case where *Self* is concerned; especially in a Case of great Intricacy, or such as requires great Knowledge and Experience, as well as a clear Head and an honest Heart; and if in every one of these Cases a Man's Judgment may be biased by a Commission in the Army, surely it cannot be said but that a Gentleman of Family and Fortune may, by Means of a Commission in the Army, be induced to give his Vote for what is really oppressive or dangerous to our Constitution, tho' it may not at the Time appear so to him. No free Government was ever attempted to be overturned by a direct and open Attack, nor does the most arbitrary Government oppress the People in general, or any one Man in particular, without some plausible Pretence;

for which Reason, if the Judgment of our Members of Parliament does not remain unbiaſſed, as well as their Hearts uncorrupted, our Conſtitution may be overturned as effectually as ever any free Conſtitution was, and our People oppreſſed as heavily as the People can be under the moſt abſolute and arbitrary Government.

But the greateſt Miſfortune is, Sir, that by theſe Means, even an honeſt Man may at laſt be brought to vote both againſt his Conſcience and Honour; for by being often miſſed, and thereby expoſing himſelf to the Reſentment of his Country, he is at laſt brought under the fatal Neceſſity of voting, without Regard or Reſerve, for every Measure that may be neceſſary for ſupporting the Party he has eſpouſed, in order to protect himſelf againſt the Reſentment of an injured and enraged People. In ſuch Circumſtances, even an honeſt Man originally, may be brought to embrace that Doctrin which has been often inculcated in former Times, *That the People of this Country are ſo ſubborn and unruly, there is no Poſſibility of governing them but by arbitrary Power.* This is a Doctrin, I ſay, which has been often inculcated in former Reigns; but it never was inculcated by any but a weak or oppreſſive Government; and from the Beginning of our Hiſtory to this very Day, it will appear, the People of *England* never complained without juſt Cauſe, nor ever had Recourſe to violent Measures, as long as there were any Hopes of obtaining Redreſs by peaceable and legal Means: Yet when this Doctrin begins to be ſupported and enforced by a Man's perſonal Safety, he may probably embrace it, and then, indeed, he may ſupport the Government's Measures with Alacrity; but it cannot then be ſaid, he ſupports the prudent and wiſe Measures of the Government againſt factious Complaints and Oppoſitions in Parlia-

ment; it muſt be ſaid, he ſupports the oppreſſive Measures of a Court Faction, againſt the Senſe and the Feeling of the whole Nation.

This is an Effect, Sir, we have to fear, and this is an Effect we can never be expoſed to, but by keeping up a numerous ſtanding Army in Time of Peace; for if our King ſhould by any other Means get the abſolute Direction of both Houſes of Parliament, it would be a Breach of our Conſtitution, which would be immediately felt by the whole People, and as ſoon as they felt it, they would repair it by ſome Means or other. Nothing could prevent their repairing it, but a ſtanding Army ſufficient for ſupporting the Court and its Penſionary Parliament, againſt the utmoſt Efforts of the People.

Having thus, I think, clearly ſhewn, that the keeping up a ſtanding Army of 18000 Men in this Iſland, may be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to our Conſtitution, I ſhall next conſider the Neceſſity we are now under for keeping up ſuch a Number; but firſt, Sir, I ſhall take ſome Notice of our Militia, notwithſtanding its being now in ſuch a contemptible State, that 'tis worth no Man's while to take Notice of it; and notwithſtanding my being convinced that it will be growing more and more contemptible every Day; for while our Government has a ſtanding Army to truſt to, I am afraid they will endeavour to render our Militia more and more contemptible, in order to make a ſtanding Army the more neceſſary, and to make their Dependence upon that Army the more ſafe and inſallible. However, Sir, notwithſtanding the preſent contemptible State of our Militia, I am ſtill of Opinion, that it might be made a good Militia; nay, I am convinced that by proper Regulations it might in a few Years be made as good as any regular Troops that have never been in Action;

Action; for with respect to Discipline and the Use of Arms, I cannot look upon our present standing Army as any Thing else but a well-disciplined Militia: There are but few of the Officers or Soldiers that have ever been in Action, and such as have might be incorporated with the Militia; so that I can see no Reason, why our Militia might not, in a few Years, be made as good as our present regular Troops can be supposed to be. In Time of War, indeed, it would be necessary to have regular Regiments, and to give Pay both to the Officers and Soldiers of those Regiments; but at the End of the War, all such Regiments ought to be disbanded and incorporated with our Militia; and proper Care taken to provide handsomely for those Officers and Soldiers, who could not provide for themselves. By this Means, even our Militia would always have a great Number of veteran Soldiers among them, which would make those Soldiers of much more Service to their Country, and much less expensive or dangerous, than when kept in separate Corps by themselves, according to our present Method.

We are not to judge of Militia, Sir, or of the Service they might be made fit for, by the Militia of any Country in *Europe*, or by the Rencontres that have lately happened between them and regular Troops; because in all the Countries of *Europe* they now keep up large Bodies of regular Troops, and for that Reason neglect their Militia almost as much as we do. Even in *Poland* they have for many Years kept up a regular Army, which has of Course made their Militia much worse than it used to be; and in the late War between one Party in that Kingdom and the *Muscovites*, about the present King of *Poland's* Election, it is no Wonder they made so little stand against the *Muscovite* Troops; for tho'

they had had as much Courage and as much Discipline as ever, they could not have proposed to hold out against the other Party of their own People, assisted by the whole Power of the *Russian* Empire, and the Electorate of *Saxony*, especially after they found they could expect no effectual Assistance from any Power on Earth. And in this Country, surely we are not to judge of what our Militia, by proper Regulations and good Discipline, may be brought to, from any Thing that happened during the late Rebellion; when our Militia was in almost as bad a State as it is at present; and when they had a regular Army to trust to for their Defence; for tho' our Militia had then been as good as ever, we cannot wonder at a Militia's refusing or avoiding to fight, when they pay others to fight for them.

I can have no Notion, Sir, that the putting a red Coat upon a Man, and maintaining him at the publick Expence, will make him naturally a braver Man, or a better Soldier, than he that wears a blue or grey Coat, and supports himself by his own Labour; and I am sure there is no such Mystery in military Discipline, especially that Part of it which belongs to a common Soldier, as to make it necessary for a Man to spend his whole Time in learning and exercising it; therefore, I am of Opinion, that our Militia might easily be made to answer all those good Ends, for which a standing Army can in Time of Peace be said to be necessary; and, in order to give a Reason for my Opinion, I shall beg Leave to examine every one of these Ends particularly.

I think, Sir, the first and chief End that has been mentioned is, That of defending us against foreign Invasions. Every one knows that our chief Defence against foreign Invasions ought always to consist in the Superiority of our Fleet: While we have

have a Fleet superior to any that can be sent against us; it has been granted we cannot probably be invaded by a great Army, or by any Number of Troops, but such as may be suddenly embarked, and without any previous Preparation, which can never exceed 4 or 5000 Men; and if 18000 regular Troops of our own are not sufficient for overturning our Liberties, and establishing arbitrary Power, with the Assistance of one of the Branches of our Legislature, which must always have a great Party in the Kingdom, besides those of the Army, what could we have to fear from 4 or 5000 Foreigners? Suppose 18000 such Troops were landed upon us, may not I use the same Argument that Gentlemen have done with respect to our own Army? Suppose these foreign Troops were the best in the World, and that we had not a regular Regiment in the Kingdom, yet they could not stand against the many thousands of good Men, tho' no experienced Soldiers, that could be brought against them from the several Counties of *Great Britain*: Might not they, as well as so many regular Troops of our own, beat our People into good Discipline, and by often defeating them, teach them at last how to defeat in their Turn?

This Argument, Sir, will certainly hold good in the one Case as well as the other; but I am far from admitting it as an Argument in either. On the contrary, I am of Opinion, that 18000 regular Troops of our own will be sufficient for destroying our Liberties, whenever our Court shall please to make use of them for that Purpose; and the keeping up of such a standing Army, and encouraging a Neglect of Arms and military Discipline among the rest of our People, will not only expose us to be invaded, but may be the Cause of our being conquered by some foreign Neighbour, as happened formerly to the *Roman Empire*. If we neither

kept up, nor put our Trust in any standing Army, we would be obliged to improve the natural Courage of our Men in general, by training them up from their Infancy to the Use of Arms; and in that Case, 40,000, nay 60,000 of the best regular Troops in the World, tho' all safely landed, would have very little Probability of Success. But if a standing Army be kept up, and the rest of our People bred up from their Infancy to be frightened out of their Wits at the Report of a Musquet, the Drawing of a Sword, or the Name of a Soldier, 15000 foreign veteran Troops, safely landed, might probably conquer the Island; for 15000 Veterans might defeat 18000 regular Troops that have never seen Action; and if our standing Army were once cut off, the rest of our People would tamely submit, because of their having neither Courage, Skill, nor Arms, to defend themselves.

Thus, Sir, even suppose we had no disaffected Party amongst us; the keeping up of a standing Army is more likely to bring us into the Danger of being conquered as well as invaded by Foreigners, than to defend us against it; and tho' a standing Army, and a Parliament depending entirely upon the Will of our Sovereign (which, as I have shewn, may probably be the Consequence of a standing Army) may prevent our People from shewing or declaring openly their *Disaffection*, till a proper Opportunity offers; yet the Taxes and other Inconveniencies they must be subjected to by Means of that Army, and the general Suspicion of our Constitution's being destroyed, or at least in Danger, by the keeping up of such an Army, will increase the *Disaffection*, and will always afford a great Temptation for invading us. In such a Situation, whatever our Government may pretend, they will certainly be sensible of their Danger, and therefore will never dare to vindicate

dicate the Honour, or assert the Rights of the Nation, against any foreign Power that shall please to insult, or incroach upon us, lest by so doing they should stir up that foreign Power to play the Pretender upon us.

I shall grant, Sir, the Partitions between Discontent and *Disaffection* are but thin; the former may, and, if not removed in Time, certainly will at last deviate into the latter. This is what ought to be particularly taken Notice of, by all those who are true Friends to our present happy Establishment; and therefore they ought all to join in proper Measures for removing those Discontents, before they deviate into *Disaffection*; which, I am sure is not to be done by continuing those very Measures, which were the Cause of such Discontents. That there are Discontents in the Nation, and that these Discontents are too general, every Man must grant; but no Man can pretend that the Number of real *Jacobites*, I mean such as are governed by the ridiculous and exploded Principles of Passive-Obedience and Non-resistance, is any Way considerable. To pretend that our Discontents proceed originally from *Disaffection*, is a Pretence that will always be set up by those who are the Authors of such Discontents; but it would be impossible for the *Jacobites*, were they much more numerous than they are, and much more eloquent than I could ever suspect them to be, to persuade the People in general, that our Constitution is in danger, or that we are unnecessarily loaded with many and heavy Taxes, if there were no Ground for such Insinuations. To pretend so, is an accusing of the People of *Great Britain* in general, of a Want of common Sense, and I shall always very much suspect the common Sense as well as the common Prudence of those, who load the People of *Great Britain* in gene-

ral with any such Accusation. They would act more prudently, and I am sure more for the Service of his Majesty and our present happy Establishment, if they would give up their particular Opinion to that which they find to be the general, and by different Measures endeavour to establish a different Opinion among the Generality of their Countrymen. The Affections of the People in general is the only certain Security our present Royal Family can have to depend on. If they should give up this Security for the Sake of having a numerous standing Army to depend on, their Security would be much more precarious; for a cunning and disobliged, or ambitious General, with a Part of the Army, and the Majority of the People of his Side, may make such a Change in our Government as best suits with his private Revenge or Ambition; and the Preservation of the Form of Government then in being, or the Royal Family then upon the Throne, will probably be inconsistent with both. Of all Sorts of Dependences, that upon a standing Army is the most precarious. How many of the *Roman* Emperors do we find murdered by their own Armies? How many Revolutions have been occasioned in *Turkey* by their *Janizaries*? And in this Kingdom, did not our Army in King *Charles I's* Reign, turn that very Parliament out of Doors, which raised them; and did not one single General of that Army afterwards overturn the Government which the Army had set up, and restore King *Charles II*?

From all which it must appear, that the keeping up of a standing Army in Time of Peace, is a very improper Method for securing us against Invasions, that it will rather increase than diminish the *disaffected* Party we may now have the Misfortune to have amongst us, and that it is the most precarious Security our present

present Royal Family can have to depend on. Then, Sir, as to Insurrections, it is certain, that if our Militia were well armed, and properly disciplined, we could never be in Danger of any Insurrection, as long as the King enjoys the Hearts and Affections of the People in general; for no Man will ever venture his Life and Fortune, by rising in Arms against an established Government, unless he is fully assured that a great Majority of the People are of his Side, or that those who are against him have neither Courage nor Skill to defend themselves. The Fate of the late Rebellion will be a sufficient Bar to any such Attempt for the future; for tho' we had not then had a regular Regiment in the Kingdom, yet if our Militia had been in good Order, and well disciplined, we could soon have raised such a Number of Troops in the South Parts of *Britain*, as would have brought that Handful of Rebels to the Fate they deservedly met with. The only Danger we were then in, was owing to our having for many Years before intirely neglected our Militia, or rather endeavoured to render them useless and contemptible, by putting them under the Command of Persons of no Credit or Character; and this Error we have since been so far from amending, that we have every Day sunk deeper in it, which I shall not say has been done with any Design of rendering the Keeping up of a standing Army the more necessary.

But, Sir, if we still go on in the same Error, if we continue to neglect our Militia, and to put our whole Trust in a standing Army, our King may enjoy the Hearts and Affections of the Generality of the People, and yet fall a Sacrifice to the unjust Resentment of his Army; for in all Countries where a standing Army is kept up, those very Measures and Qualities which serve to endear a King to the Generality of his Peo-

ple, may probably expose him to the Hatred and Contempt of a standing Army. In all Countries where a standing Army has been long kept up, and the rest of the People bred up to a total Disuse of Arms, the Gentlemen of the Army are apt to begin to look upon themselves, not as the Servants, but as the Lords and Masters of the People; therefore they are apt to take such Liberties with the People as ought not to be indulged in any Society; and if the King, by an equal and impartial Distribution of Justice, should take care to prevent or put a Stop to their taking any such Liberties, they will probably think he does them Injustice, by not allowing them to make use of that Right which they may think belongs to them as Lords and Masters of the People. In every such Case, if the People have neither Skill nor Courage to defend their King and Protector, he must necessarily fall a Sacrifice to the Resentment of his Army; and for this Reason we find that in all Governments where a standing Army has been long kept up, the King or chief Magistrate generally despises the Affections of the People, and minds nothing but the Affections of the Army, for the Securing of which it becomes absolutely necessary for him to look upon the People in the same Light his Army does. They join in considering the People as their Slaves only, and they join in treating them accordingly.

Upon this Subject of Insurrections too, I find, Sir, we are threatened with the *Pretender*; and the *Jacobites* are represented in such a formidable Manner, as if nothing but the numerous standing Army we have now on Foot, could prevent their Rising in Arms in every County of the Kingdom, especially considering the great Assistance they have lately met with from some new Allies. For my Part, I cannot pass such a Compliment upon the *Jacobites*, as to say they

they are either so formidable or so cunning as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to represent them; and if they have lately met with any new Allies, I must think the Hon. Gentleman himself is one of the Chief of them; for there seems to be a very close Correspondence between him and some of the most noted *Jacobites* in the Kingdom: Men, who by their Religion as well as their Principles in Politics, must be *Jacobites*. What Advantage they may have reaped from this new Alliance, if there be any such, I shall not pretend to determine; but as yet, I am sure, they can expect no Alliance with, nor any Assistance from, those who are called the discontented. Indeed, if our Constitution should be overturned, and an arbitrary and military Government established, under any Form or Disguise, I shall not pretend to answer for what may be the Consequence; for Despair and Resentment of one Side, and Ingratitude and Oppression of the other, may drive People to seek for Relief even by that Method from which they can least expect it. Even the *Jacobites* themselves may give up their antient Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and join with the rest of the People in Methods for restoring our Constitution; but this is a Change which I hope will never happen; for as our present Royal Family and our Constitution are ingrafted upon one another, I am sure his present Majesty always will, and I hope every one of his Royal Successors will, look upon the Preservation of the one as absolutely inconsistent with the Destruction of the other.

I come now, Sir, to the 3d necessary Use we are said to have for a numerous standing Army; and I must say, it is such a one as surprizes me. We are told that an Army of 18000 Men is necessary for enabling the Civil Magistrate to execute those Laws, which have been thought necessary

by the Wisdom of our Legislature. If it were so, I am sure, I should not think the Wisdom of our Legislature very conspicuous. 'Tis well known, Sir, that with respect to some Laws lately passed, I have nothing to answer for, because I testified my Disapprobation in the most publick and explicit Manner, of which several Gentlemen in this Club can bear me Witness; but nevertheless, I have so much Confidence in the Wisdom of our Legislature, that I am convinced they neither have passed nor will pass any Law, for the Execution of which a military Force shall appear to be necessary; and if from Experience such a Thing should afterwards be found to be necessary, they would certainly repeal such a Law, and contrive some other Method for effectuating that which was intended by the enacting of such a Law; for in a free and civil Government, the Lawgivers must always take Care to pass no Laws but what may be executed by the Civil Magistrate, assisted by the Civil Power of the Country, or what we in this Kingdom call the *Posse* of the County. If they do otherwise, they must necessarily alter the Frame of their Government, and instead of a Civil and free Government, they must establish a military and arbitrary Form of Government. In this we may see the Difference between a free Government supported by the Power of the People only, and an arbitrary Government supported by a standing Army: The former, in all the Laws they pass, or Measures they take, are obliged to consult the Inclinations of the People in general; because it is by the Power of the People only they can propose to execute the Laws they pass, or to enforce the Measures they pursue: The latter, in neither of these Respects, ever trouble their Heads about the Inclinations of the People, they consult only the Inclinations of their Army; because, if the People appear dissatisfied

dissatisfied with any Regulation they make, they can order their Army to assist the Civil Magistrate in cramming it down the Throats of the People.

To pretend, Sir, that our Militia would protect any Sort of Criminals, or that they would refuse to obey the Civil Magistrate when called to assist him in the Execution of any Law, is to presume that our Militia would mutiny against the Laws of their Country; which is a Presumption not to be made, without presuming at the same Time, that the Generality of the People thought the Law unnecessary and oppressive: And I hope it is as reasonable to presume, that the Officers and Soldiers of our Army would mutiny, if they should be ordered to enforce the Execution of any Law which they thought unnecessary and oppressive. I am sure they would do so, if they are Gentlemen of as strict Honour as they have been represented in this Debate; but as no such Law has been passed, nor will, I hope, ever be passed, in this Kingdom, therefore neither the one nor the other is to be presumed.

I hope I have now shewn, that the keeping up of such a numerous Army in Time of Peace, as we have at present, may be of the most dangerous Consequence to our Constitution, either by enabling some future King to govern without any Parliament at all, or by contributing towards his being able to have always a Majority in each House of Parliament depending upon his Will, and ready to vote as he shall, by his Ministers, please to direct; and I likewise hope I have shewn, that there can be no Use for such an Army, unless we suppose that a great Majority of our People are *Jacobites*, which is a Supposition, I am sure, no Gentleman of this Club will make. It is a Supposition no Man ought to make, nor any but a *Jacobite* will,

because, if this were our Case, it would be impossible to support our present happy Establishment, without overturning our Constitution. This, Sir, is so far from being our Case at present, that it never can be our Case, unless some future King should attempt to destroy our Liberties and Privileges, which can hardly be expected from any Descendent of the illustrious Family now upon our Throne: And if ever such a Design should be formed, I am sure it cannot be successfully executed, unless the Nation has been long accustomed to the keeping up a numerous standing Army in Time of Peace, and to a total Neglect of military Discipline among the rest of our People; therefore I think it is high Time for us to begin to reduce our Army, to the End that our Government may at last be obliged to think of getting a well-regulated and well-disciplined Militia established, by some proper Law to be passed for that Purpose; which, I am afraid, will never be seriously thought of, as long as they have a numerous standing Army to trust to.

In what I have said, Sir, upon this Subject, I have insisted chiefly upon the Danger our Constitution and Liberties are exposed to by the keeping up a numerous standing Army in Time of Peace; but there are many other Inconveniencies attending it: That of quartering Soldiers is a terrible Grievance upon that Part of our People, who have the Misfortune of being subject to it. The annual Expence of maintaining such a numerous Army is a great Load upon our People, and lays us under a Necessity of contracting some new Debt yearly, or incroaching upon that Fund which is appropriated to the Payment of our old. Besides this publick Expence, the Nation is at a great Loss yearly, by withdrawing so many Hands from Labour and Industry; for every Soldier

dier in the Army, if he had not been a Soldier, must have contributed something by his Labour to the general yearly Profits of the Nation; whereas by his being a Soldier, he is maintained out of the publick Stock, without contributing any Thing towards it. And the Opportunity every tall Fellow has of living idly and lewdly, is a great Discouragement to the Industry, and a great Destruction to the Morals of our People. All which, added to the Danger our Constitution is exposed to, must be powerful Arguments for a Reduction, with every Gentleman who has a true Regard for our Constitution, or the Happiness of our People.

The DEBATE upon this important Question will be concluded, and this JOURNAL continued, in our next.

We here give our Readers an Abstract of a Paper, entitled, *A full and true Account of the Proceedings relating to some treasonable Papers found publish'd in Leicester, &c.* Being an Answer to the Paper publish'd in our last, entitled, FACTION UNMAIK'D. (See p. 229.)

ON Saturday, April 22. an insolent Paper was dispers'd in Leicester; being Remarks relating to some treasonable Papers found publish'd in that Borough, Feb. 1. last past; and which Remarks very injuriously reflect on the Friends of the Government; and are almost nothing but a continued Series of Lies, from the Beginning to the End of them; whereby the Remarkers endeavour to abuse the Publick into a Belief, that the Friends of the Government, and not the Enemies of it, were the Authors of these Papers.

1. They alledge, That the Petition (for Mr. Ruding against Mr. Wigley) was to have been presented that very Day these treasonable Papers were found posted up: And then they submit it to the Reader, whether this does not seem to have a View to the intended Petition; and, that there was an End to be serv'd by the Friends of the Government; whereas the other Party could have no End to gain by them. This Representation looks something plausible; but the Misfortune of it is, that it is mere Invention, and intirely false. The Managers for the Petition assure us, That finding it difficult to get the Out-voters of the Borough (on which Mr. Wigley's Majority

depended) set aside, under the present Circumstances, as having not been objected to upon the Poll; they resolved not to put the Petitioners, or the Gentleman petition'd against, to any unnecessary Trouble or Expence, and so were determin'd to drop the Petition without presenting it, before the treasonable Papers were heard of, or posted up.

2. But supposing, against common Sense, as well as Truth, the Whigs to have been the Authors of these Papers, and to have presented their Petition the same Day they were posted up; what End could this have serv'd? Would it have destroyed Mr. Wigley's pretended formidable Majority, or have alter'd the Equity of his Cause? Or, have they so mean an Opinion of the Justice of the House of Commons, as to suppose they would determine against a legal Majority, purely because some villanous Bigots, of the Jacobite Party, had threaten'd them, and the Government itself? Whenever this dark Affair shall come to light, it cannot reasonably be doubted but it will be found to have been transacted amongst those, not the meanest Persons neither, whose Principles naturally lead such of them as are possess'd with a blind and desperate Zeal for the worst Cause, to do such Things, even when no End but the Venting of impotent Rage and Malice can be serv'd by so doing.

3. But the Petition, it seems, had nothing but Impudence to support it; and was a glaring Provocation, a Provocation that, seemingly, aim'd at nothing less than the total Subversion of the Corporation and Peace of the Borough.

This is said to palliate the Insults of their Mobs, which were headed by an Alderman and several Members of the Corporation, and some of whom are charged, by Affidavit, with having drank the Pretender's Health, under the Name of K. James III. But the glaring Provocation was this: The Petitioners for Mr. Ruding finding, on his Side, a legal Majority of above 40 Votes of the Inhabitant Voters, and consequently that the natural Interest of the Borough was in his Favour, they had a Mind to try the Legality of the Out-voters (which had not been determin'd by the House of Commons) whose Voting they think, a late Innovation on the Rights of the Borough; and, by setting them aside, to confine the Election for the Borough, to the Burgeses and other Inhabitants of it, who pay Scot and Lot; agreeably to the Direction of the last Charter of the Corporation. Could any Foundation of a Petition be more reasonable than this, which these Defamers so much rail against? If this Petition had taken Effect, the Rights and Peace of the Borough would have been secur'd and preserved in the most creditable Manner. The Consequences, indeed, probably would have been, that the Corpora-

Corporation having little or no Interest in the Borough, but what their Power and other Advantages, which they make the most of, procure them; and the great Manufacture of it abounding with Friends of the Government, who are the most considerable and wealthy Part of it (tho' these Remarkers call them an *inconsiderable Faction*) the Borough would always have been represented by Friends of the Government. This must make the *Jacobites* uneasy, *break their Peace, and subvert their Schemes*: But we are sorry it should be thought a *total Subversion of the Corporation, and Peace of the Borough*. Can these Remarkers be Friends either of the Corporation or of the Borough, who talk in this Manner, and really abuse both? For how the Corporation, or the Peace of the Borough, would have been subverted by a worthy Gentleman, as they own, and a known Friend of the Government, being a Representative of the Borough, we are at a Loss to understand. Or do they mean, that if the Out-voters were set aside, the Interest of the Corporation would be subverted, as being in itself, of comparatively little Consideration within the Borough, the Members of which are chiefly employ'd and maintain'd by the Manufacture? This we grant to be true; and they needed not to have intimated this to us: And the last Election plainly shew'd, that the Candidate set up by them, had a considerable Majority against him of the legal Inhabitant Voters; and this too, tho' ten Times more Money was spent on his Side, than was spent against him (as his Friends have own'd) and Mr. *Ruding* gain'd the Majority mention'd above, without asking a Vote, or spending a Shilling, against the united Power and Interest of the Corporation, and a very great Expence on the Part of the Candidate. They had better therefore have said nothing of the Majority of the return'd Member; nor have pretended to make their Party considerable in the Borough. And the Pretence of their being Friends to the Government, every one sees to be a Farce, and laughs at. When they have prov'd their Charge of Treason upon the *Whigs*, and clear'd themselves of it, we will allow them to boast of their *unshaken Loyalty* to his Majesty and his Government. In the mean Time we would advise them, as an Instance of their Loyalty, for the future, to take as much Notice of, and seem at least, to encourage as much publick Rejoicing on the Anniversaries of his present Majesty's *Birth-Day, Accession and Coronation*, as they do on the *Restoration-Day*, and on some trifling Occasions.

4. The Remarkers next blame the Friends of the Government, for their forward Zeal and Diligence, in sending the Papers which fell into their Hands, to be laid before the

Government, rather than trust them with the Magistrates; and they want very much to be informed of the End of this Conduct, and of their so industriously copying the Papers.

It were much better, in some Circumstances, not to be inquisitive or ask Questions. What if the Friends of the Government had not that Opinion of the Equity and Ingenuity of the Magistrates, and of their Zeal to serve the Government in this Affair, that these Remarkers have? What if they took Copies to prevent the Contents of the Originals from being *secreted*, if they should all have been seiz'd? Or, perhaps they remember'd a well-known treasonable Action, annually committed in the Borough on *June 10*, some Years ago; and which was known to almost every Body but the then Magistrates, who pretended, at least, to be ignorant of it, and made no Enquiry about it till it was first begun by the Friends of the Government. They thought it therefore most proper to send the Papers, which came to their Hands, to the Rev. Mr. *Jackson*, who was then in London, and who immediately took Care to have them laid before a Secretary of State; and who also (we are well assured) did the Magistrates so much Justice, unasked, as to acquaint a great Man, when the Papers were laid before him, that the Mayor had proclaim'd 100*l.* Reward for discovering the Author, &c. of the Papers. Yet these ignorant Defamers, very indecently abuse him, without the least Pretence. But Mr. *Jackson* is above their Abuses, and despiseth them, and forgives the Authors of them; and we believe he would have been glad to have been inform'd, that the Magistrates had been as diligent on their Part, as these Friends of the Government were, to detect the Authors of the Papers, by calling before them such reputed *Jacobites* as they knew were in the Borough; and, at least, to have clear'd their own Body from any just Suspicion, by closely examining those of them, they were inform'd (and these Remarkers own) had drank the Pretender's Health under the Name of *King James III.* on *June 10, 1736*. And if they appear'd not to be concern'd in these Papers, they ought to have shown their Discouragement of that former Disaffection. Would not Magistrates, really zealous for the Government, endeavour to expel out of the Corporation such disloyal Members, who are a Scandal to it? And must not the admitting and retaining such Men in their Body, tend to the *total Subversion of the Corporation, and Peace of the Borough*?

We should be pleas'd to know one Instance either of the Diligence or Impartiality of the Magistrates, which these Remarkers boast of. Did they search any suspected House about these Papers; or call before them and examine

examine those reputed *Jacobites*, who keep publick Houses by their Licences; and who were known (tho', perhaps, not to the Magistrates) to have Company in their Houses all that Night the Papers were put up? Did they search any of these, to know where they were, and what Company was in their Houses, the Night in which the treasonable Papers were publish'd? What have they done then to shew their Zeal and Readiness to serve the Government, and detect the vile Authors of the treasonable Papers? Instead of calling before them noted and reputed *Jacobites*, they have been very diligent in examining the Friends of the Government, amongst whom, they might be sure, the Treason could never be discovered.

5. But let us hear their Charge. They say, Mr. Norton was in good Health the Day preceding his Death; dined heartily upon Scotch Collops:—And, when the Magistrates sent for him, he seemed in Confusion, trembled, and changed Colour upon his Examination: Tho' they do not pretend to know the Cause of his Death.—This Point requires better Evidence than that of these Remarkers. To prove this, in Answer, we desire to know, whether any of these Remarkers dined with Mr. Norton the Day they speak of? If they did, they must know that he did not dine upon Scotch Collops, and that in saying he did, they have asserted a Falsity; if they did not, how came they to know that he dined heartily, or thus to cook up a Dish for him out of their own Invention? And what is this, if it was true, to the Purpose? Has no Man ever died suddenly after having eat an hearty Dinner the Day before, or even the Day he died? But these charitable and good-natured Remarkers would have the Publick believe that he died in Confusion from the Consciousness of Guilt, and that there is Evidence of it. As to his pretended Confusion, we have only the bare Word of his Enemies; had any of his Friends been present at his Examination, we should have been better satisfied both about his Behaviour, and that of the Magistrates towards him. He was a Gentleman of remarkable Modesty and Bashfulness for his Profession, tho' of real Courage: And we suppose, they call his Behaviour a being in Confusion, because he had none of the Assurance and Effrontery of these Remarkers. But, as to any pretended Suspicion of Guilt, these Remarkers are inexcusably malicious in suggesting it, because they must know that his Innocency has been cleared as fully as is possible, by many Affidavits of Persons of good Credit made before two of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County: By which it appears on one Hand, that Mr. Norton was at home, in Bed and asleep, at the very Time the Deponent (they mention) swore that he saw him in the Market-Place, as he

was returning to Leicester from Kibworth, which is 7 Miles distant from Leicester: And it appears also on the other Hand, that the Deponent had not been at Kibworth at all; and was at home and in Bed about eleven a-Clock of that Night, he swears he was at Kibworth at ten, and in his Return (on Foot) saw Mr. Norton about twelve, with some Papers, &c. Can any reasonable Man now doubt, but that the Person, on whose Evidence only these Remarkers have any Pretence to lay a Suspicion of Guilt upon Mr. Norton, is really perjured? And some of those who have charged Mr. Norton, and especially the Mayor, owned before, that they believed the Man was perjured, and that Mr. Norton was innocent. What is the Meaning then of this Change of their Sentiments? Do they not know the Evidence, they allege, is false? They know it very well. Have they any other Evidence? not the least.

6. The next Charge of these Remarkers is, that another of the Faction (by which Word they always mean to distinguish the Friends of the Government from themselves) has been charged with having one of the treasonable Papers at ten o' Clock the same Night they were published; the Charge is full against him, and it is incumbent on the Person accused, if he can, to disprove it. If these Remarkers themselves believed there was any Truth in what they here affirm, as a Ground to charge another innocent Man, their Zeal would long ago have engaged them to use their Interest (which is sufficient) to have the Person accused committed on Suspicion. But they know what they are doing, and only hope not to be found out. We suppose the Person meant is the Servant of Mr. Grew, mentioned in the Magistrates Account, where it is said, Mr. Grew was charged with saying his Man had one of the Papers at ten o' Clock the Night before they were found posted up. The Person who swears this appears, by Mr. Grew's own Affidavit, to have sworn falsely; for Mr. Grew (these Remarkers cannot but know,) made Affidavit upon Oath, that it was about ten o' Clock in the Morning, after the Papers were posted up, that his Servant brought one of them to him: And therefore it is plain that the other Person, mistaking ten in the Morning for ten at Night, swore falsely; for which he ought to be heartily sorry. But Mr. Grew's Servant, as well as himself, is clear of any Suspicion.

7. They proceed: Another informs us, he found one of the Papers put into his Window; these were not so much as pretended to have been posted up, as the rest were: And then they insinuate, what they dare not openly declare, against a Gentleman of Fortune and Credit, and known Affection to the present Government. These Remarkers have either had very bad Information, or they are very fond

of telling Lyes: For the Gentleman (meaning Mr. Garle) under whose Window one of the Papers was put, did not find it, but had it brought to him by a Servant who found it. They would insinuate that he put it there himself, and so readily found it. Whether this Paper had been posted up or not is not certain; but it plainly appeared it was intended to have been posted up, for the Back of it was pasted all over: And the thrusting it up his Window, instead of posting it up, was done, no doubt, with a villanous Design to make him suspected. And we cannot but observe, that tho' the Remarkers talk so much of the Diligence of the Magistrates in examining Things to the Bottom, they took not the Pains to send for or examine Mr. Garle's Servant; who, they were told, found one of the Papers, and delivered it to his Master: Which had they done, who knows what Discoveries might have been made? As these Remarkers begin their Paper, and go on with it, lying and *defaming* at Random, so they uniformly conclude with this monstrous Lye, *viz.* That the worthy Candidate could *never be induced to sign the Petition*. Did the worthy Candidate ever tell them so? We certainly know, on the contrary, that he was so well satisfied of the Justice of his Cause, and of the Petition in support of it, that he was willing and ready to have signed the Petition of the Inhabitants, or a distinct Petition of his own, if his Friends had thought it proper. We have nothing more to add, but only to shew that we are not Cowards, and are ready to answer a Challenge, which they make with an Air of Defiance. *Now (say they) if after what has been said, the Faction can charge the Presumption of Guilt upon us, with the same Truth and Reason, we have done it upon them, we call upon, we advise, we exhort them to do it.* Thus we have known Rogues, after they had picked a Pocket, and were suspected, cry out of their own accord, *search me*, in hope to avoid being searched. But this shall not do. We have sufficiently cleared the Friends of the Government from any Pretence of Suspicion, which these Remarkers have alledged; and might safely challenge any one of them to produce better Evidence of themselves being not guilty, than has been produced to prove the Innocency of those, and especially of Mr. Norton, whom they have charged with a Suspicion of Guilt. Do they not know then, that one of their Party, called Ludlam, had long skulked in the Borough (where he thought himself safe from any Enquiry) for fear of being examined by the Justices of Peace for the County, before one of whom an Affidavit was made that he read a Paper, which he owned since to be one of the treasonable Papers; and after reading it to a Person unknown to the Deponent, said to him, *Now*

*my Life lies in your Hand, and damned the Person if he betrayed him?* This Man, who had Notice given him to make his Escape, when the Friends of the Government had a Warrant out against him, was lately taken and examined in the Borough (by Consent of the Party, as is supposed) and then owned, that he had one of the treasonable Papers, and said he had it from an Alderman, who has not been thought fit to be examined about it. And when the Justice, before whom the Affidavit was made against him, asked him, whether the Night before the Papers were published, he was not in Company with some disguised Persons, who had *blackened their Faces*, that they might not be known? he also owned that he was; but was not permitted to give an Account of them, it being pretended he had been examined about that Matter before; and so the Justice, who wanted, and had a Right, to be informed about so suspicious a Circumstance, could have no Information. For the Truth of this Fact we appeal to the Justice himself, who is an hearty Friend of the Government. And we ask these Remarkers, who are, we doubt not, in the Secret, why these *disguised* Persons, and the Reasons of their being disguised, are not made publick? Why they are secreted? And why his Majesty's Justice of Peace for the County was not suffered to enquire into that suspicious Circumstance thoroughly? Many think, that if this Man was fully examined, and made to declare all he knows, a great Gap would be opened to discover the real Authors of the Treason.

P. S. We might have taken Notice of a very weak Charge suggested against Mr. Norton, as if he had told somebody, *five Days before the Papers were published, that something would go against Mr. Wigley, which he would soon bear of.* If any such Words were spoken by Mr. Norton, they could naturally refer to nothing but the Petition itself, which about that Time was sent up against Mr. Wigley. Is it likely, do they think, that had he meant them of any treasonable Papers about to be published by himself, he would have given such early Intimation of it to one of their Friends? Is this at all agreeable to the Character they themselves give him, of being a *Man of Skill and Address in his Profession, and steady Adherence to his Party?* Or was ever so much Malice and Weakness put together, to found a Charge against an innocent and worthy Man, whose only Fault with these Remarkers was his being a Friend, and steadily serving the Friends of the Government?

N. B. *If any Reply to the foregoing come to our Hands, it shall be inserted.*

Craftsman, May 27. N<sup>o</sup> 620.

THE PUDDINGS undermin'd by the DUMPLINGS.

A Young Author advises with a Lawyer about publishing a Dissertation he had prepar'd, and after some previous Discourse begins to read it, as follows.

Sir, I am a Person of a very peaceable Disposition, yet it hath been my Misfortune to be engaged in many Wrangles with self-interested People; and tho' I am now only about relating to you the melancholy Catastrophe of a very ancient and worthy English Family, I can't promise myself I am not laying the Foundation for a Contention. If, in the Account of this unhappy Family, I mention it as the most ancient in the British Island, I hope it will give no Umbrage to the Gentlemen of Wales. It is certain they flourish'd a great while before the Conquest; and whoever is conversant in History, (now, Sir, observe) must know that the Puddings of Kent, with their Adherents, gave that noble Resistance, which the Conqueror found in that Country; and, in a short Time, were as well beloved by the Normans, as they had been by the English. Indeed, the greatest Crime charged upon them is, that they neglected their old Countrymen, and chiefly affected the Company of the New-comers. But the Historians, who write more favourably of the Pudding-Family, alledge in their Excuse, that the English had been so much pillaged by the Normans, that they could not afford to keep Company with the Puddings; that the Times were perilous; and that it might give Jealousy to be often seen at the Houses of the English; but that they would often go privately, in meaner Apparel than usual, and cheer up the Hearts of their distressed Countrymen.

Not long before the Conquest, there was a young Gentleman, who for killing a Man, ravishing a Girl, or some other Prank of Gallantry, was obliged to quit his native Country, and chose England for his Place of Refuge. He was tall, well-shaped, of a fair Complexion, very sprightly, wore his own Hair, dress'd alamode, and danced finely. He came over incognito; but whisper'd, as a Secret, to every Body he got acquainted with, (and he got acquainted with every Body he met) who he was. In short, he proved to be the very Head of that most ancient Family, the *la Fools* of Gascoigny. He was soon made known to Edgar Atbeling, who admitted him into great Confidence; but no sooner did the Duke of Normandy set Foot upon English Ground than away went the Favourite. However, the Conqueror knowing of what Importance he was, especially amongst

the Ladies, sent for him back, and received him with great Civility. In a few Days he made him his Chamberlain, and soon after gave him to Wife Lucretia Long-tail, a Kentish Heiress, and a near Relation to the Puddings of that County. This brought on an Intimacy between the Families, which ended in a strict Friendship, and continued for many Generations.

Lawy. Hold, Sir, a little.—Is not this calling the Court, by Innuendo, a Parcel of Fools?

Auth. No, Sir. It was not thought a Reflection, in former Times, to keep a Fool at Court, who had a Privilege of telling the King what no Body else dare to do. But if this Account of the *la Fools* is a Libel upon any Court, it can be only so upon that of William the Conqueror.

Lawy. Don't tell me of William the Conqueror, or any other King; for it is a ruled Case that all Times, past and to come, may be apply'd to the present.—But go on.

Auth. It is almost incredible how these Families increased. In less than two Centuries, there was scarce a Family in England, that was not, by Male or Female related to a *la Fool*; and it is well known that the Puddings are behind none for Propagation. In process of Time, these different Alliances made each Family begin to differ in their Politics. The *la Fools* always remain'd Courtiers, and the Puddings were as constantly attach'd to the Country-Interest; but they still preserved their private Friendship inviolable, which became so generally known, that in the Times of English Hospitality, there was not a Man of Estate, who did not endeavour to have a *la Fool* and a Pudding every Day at his Table; for they were very entertaining Company, and like old Friends had constantly little Bickerings between them. The Puddings were generally of an hot and hasty Temper, but smoaky; and the *la Fools* were testy and impatient; so that the latter would be continually playing Tricks with the former, who were always even with them. This drove the *la Fools* into such Passion that they would spit and sputter and make such wry Faces at their old Friends, as never fail'd setting the Company a laughing.

Lawy. Here I must interrupt you again; for I wish this may not be interpreted to reflect upon Somebody in Authority, who is famous for spitting and sputtering in his Speeches.

Auth. Upon my Word, Sir, I had no such Person in my Thoughts, whilst I was writing.

Lawy. No Matter for that.—Don't you know that other People are to interpret your Meaning?—But go on.

Auth. As the *la Fools* were much caress'd at Court, the Puddings became popular in the Country,

Country, and did not only keep up a good Correspondence with their Relations, and the Gentlemen in their Neighbourhood, but frequently visited their Tenants, and the Farmers about them—Not Demosthenes in Athens, Cato in Rome, or Theodore in Corsica, have been more adored than the Puddings in England.

But Ambition is a green-eyed Monster, that never sees Virtue in a true Light; and these good Qualities of the Puddings, served only to administer Cause of Jealousy to the Wicked. Thus the Spencers, Mortimers, Gavestons, Wolsseys, &c. made many Attempts to destroy the Popularity of the Puddings; and spared no Endeavours, both by Force to restrain, and by Flattery to engage them in their Interest. But the Puddings generously disdain'd their Bribes, and boldly bid Defiance to their Menaces. Hudibras, indeed, hath most infamously libel'd this worthy Family, in saying, that they would never lose their Blood for their Country. But it is certain that no Family hath ever produced braver Soldiers, or more valiant Leaders. As to the late civil War, tho' they were never suspected of not being loyal, or orthodox; yet not being rigid, they had many Friendships amongst the Dissenters; and it must be confess'd that they took up Arms against the King; but the Loss of his Head was intirely owing to the *la Fools*.

But as Empires have had their Revolutions, so have the Puddings; and what makes their Case more deplorable, is, that they were ruin'd by a younger, puny Branch of their own Family; I mean the Dumplings.

Lawy. Ay, now you have clinch'd the Nail, indeed. This is a bare-faced Reflection upon one of the greatest Counties in England, remarkably famous for Dumplings.

Autb. This Family, a few Years ago, was in a very low Condition; and, being a very disagreeable Sort of People, nobody would employ them in their own Country; so that they were forced to come up to Harvest-work every Season to Middlesex. One of them offer'd himself to the Service of a Pudding; and, making heavy Complaints of his Poverty, was admitted, purely out of Compassion, as an Helper in the Stable, by the Gentleman of the Horse, upon a very slight Recommendation, if any. The Fellow seem'd acute enough in his Business; and got advanced to be under Rider to the managed Horses; for the Pudding, in whose Service he was retain'd, had large Possessions, a fine Stable of Horses, and a numerous Family of Servants; but the Dumpling had not been long in this new Place before he was detected in several pilfering Tricks, for which he was sent to the House of Correction. Not the Story of Whittington and his Cat is more wonderful than the sudden Rise of the Dumplings; which from so low a State, and so

bad a Character, in a short Time possess'd themselves of immense Wealth. They now began to talk big, and complain of the affronts, which had been put upon their noble Family; and tho' the best of them, a few Years before, scarce ever presumed to sit down before a Pudding, they now breath'd nothing but Revenge, and the Destruction of the Family.

There was a particular Circumstance, which ought not to be forgot. One of the Dumplings thought himself a Wit; there was a Wit too amongst the Puddings; and because every Body agreed that Jack-Pudding had more Wit than Diddle-Dumpling, it gave great Offence.

The first Step they made, was endeavouring underhand to foment Diffensions amongst the Puddings, by raising Jealousies between the Plain-Puddings of the Country, and the Plumb-Puddings of the City.

The next was to allure the Black-Puddings over to their Interest; which they did pretty effectually, by taking their Part against the Quaking-Puddings, and working up an old Grudge between them into an irreconcilable Quarrel.

But the finishing Stroke of all was left to Diddle-Dumpling, the Wit; who was dispatch'd to that celebrated Politician, Jean Pottage, in order to learn from him how their Family got rid of the Puddings, who formerly flourish'd amongst them. Monsieur Pottage, received Squire Dumpling with open Arms. What their private Conferences were, nobody knows except themselves; but the Behaviour of the Dumplings soon shew'd that they had greatly profited by their Friend's Advice. Amongst other Things, it is certain that Monsieur recommended him to the Acquaintance of that famous Empyrick, Doctor Garlick, whom Squire Dumpling immediately hired to poison the Puddings. The Doctor came over, and ingratiated himself so well with the *la Fools of Quality*, that they would not take a Cook into their Families, who was not recommended by him; nor go to a Tavern, where there was any other. All the young *la Fools* were sent abroad, to separate them from the Acquaintance of the Puddings, with the Recommendation of the Doctor to Mr. Pottage.

As the Puddings declined, the Dumplings prevail'd; and as they increased in Wealth, their Hatred, if possible, increased against the Puddings. They were always in their Thoughts; and if a Dumpling had Occasion to closet any Body, the first Caution given was; not a Word of the Pudding; and at parting, the last Thing said was, eat your Pudding and bold your Tongue; which was plainly intended as an Hint to devour the Puddings, wherever they found them.

In short, this unhappy Family, finding that

they could not live with any Comfort, or Safety, in their own Country withdrew privately, and settled by other Names in foreign Parts; particularly in *France, Spain, and Russia*, where they were very kindly received. Great Numbers of them were likewise going to the *West-Indies*; but hearing how their Countrymen were used there, both by the *Spaniards* and some of their *Fellow-Subjects*, who were supposed not to act without secret Instructions, they alter'd their Resolution, and chose to throw themselves under the Protection of their profess'd *Enemies and Rivals*, rather than of such *false Friends*.

Thus did the antient and worthy Family of the *Puddings* fall a Sacrifice to the Ambition, Malice, and Corruption of the *Dumplings* and the *la Fools*; which verifies the old Proverb, — *Every Thing hath an End, and a Pudding hath two.*

*Universal Spectator*, June 3. N<sup>o</sup> 504.

VIRTUE and KNOWLEDGE the only Solace of Old Age.

Mr. Spectator,

I HAVE just now left *Sam. Tulip*, a Gentleman who in the last Age made a considerable *Eclat* in the gay World, and was distinguish'd for what is call'd a fine Gentleman; he drank, he intrigu'd, had his Amours; thought little; read less; never contemplated any Thing higher than the Penning a *Billet-doux*, and never perus'd any Thing of more Consequence than a *Playhouse-Bill* or a *New-Paper*. This unhappy Man is now attain'd to a miserable old Age; he has outliv'd his Companions, his Fortune, and, I think I may add, himself: Confin'd to his Chamber, he drags on a tedious Course of Days, without any Consolation from the Reflection of the Life that he has past over, or any Endurement of the Scene which he now acts. *Solitude*, which of all Things he us'd to detest, is now his eternal Curse; for from his Diseases, and Disappointments in not keeping up the same Race of Life he set out with, he is peevish, discontented and passionate with all about him; therefore is left to be more forlorn than otherwise he might. The only Relief which can make *Solitude* agreeable, (the Love of Learning and Knowledge of Literature) can give him no Comfort; he was always unacquainted with *Books*, and cannot now either be brought to endure them, or have an Understanding of their Efficacy: Thus miserable to himself, pitied by his few Friends, his Life a Burthen, his Death a Terror; forlorn, old, and ignorant, this Gentleman is a terrible Example that the latter Days of those who study false Pleasures instead of true Knowledge, are infinitely worse than the first. Some Observations on

this Gentleman's miserable Estate, and a few Reflections on the more happy finishing his Course of Life by the learned and virtuous Man, might be an Inducement to your more juvenile Readers to be wise as well as merry in their Youth, that they might be chearful in their old Age, and happy in their Death.

EUDOXUS.

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How different (says Mr. Spectator) is the Character which *Eudoxus* has drawn of his decay'd Man of Pleasure, to that which I shall subjoin of *Aristus*, who always was esteem'd a Man of *Virtue, Honour and Learning*. *Aristus*, after having gone thro' a publick and Academical Education, came up to study at the Temple: He had made a considerable Progress in polite Learning, and continued the Pursuit of that, as well as the Knowledge of the Law; nor did he forget what it is every good Man's Business to contemplate on, the Duties and Nature of his Religion. Chearful without Debauchery, without Foppery gay, he answer'd in the Beginning of Life, the Character of a Gentleman, and from the same Principles he perform'd the Functions of an affectionate Husband, indulgent Parent, kind Master, and a good Neighbour. He is now in his 78th Year, with his Memory sound, his Complexion florid, his Health lasting, and his good Sense and good Nature improv'd: He often reads, often meditates, and often converses with Company; with his Books entertain'd, with himself easy, with all Persons agreeable. His Person puts me in Mind, when I look on him, of the old Man in *Shakspear*, who says of himself,

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*Tho' I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;  
For in my youth I never did apply  
Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood:  
Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo  
The means of weakness and debility:  
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,  
Frosty, but kindly.*

In short, his Pursuit of Knowledge and Virtue in his Youth, has made his old Age agreeable to himself and others; so that neither thro' Anguish he wishes for his last Day, nor thro' Despair fears it.

*Common-Sense*, June 3. N<sup>o</sup> 70.

OBJECTIONS to a late NOSE SCHEME.  
(See p. 35.)

S I R,

I PERUSED with Attention the Scheme you propos'd to the Publick (*Jan. 28*) for uniting the opposite Factions, by obliging all Persons, in a certain Assembly, to resign up their Natural Noses into the Hands of the First Minister for the Time being. I agree with you entirely in the following Points:

1st.

1st. That it is of the highest Importance to find out some Means which may effectually destroy the unhappy Divisions hitherto subsisting among us. 2dly. That it will be impossible ever to unite the contending Factions *without Doors*, unless Unity be previously establish'd *within*. 3dly. That Unity *within Doors* can never be establish'd on any solid Foundation, if it be not grounded on the *M——l Bottom*.

Thus far you and I are of the same Opinion: But then I can by no Means come into the Measures you propose to attain those desirable Ends. I think your Plan is as follows: To prevent any Division of Noses *within Doors*, and to secure a Coalition of them all on the *M——r's Side*, you propose, that every Person, to intitle himself to a Seat there, shall resign his own Nose, and wear, in the Stead of it, one cut out of the *M——l Bottom*.

Now, if some worthy Gentlemen are pliable enough to be led by their own Noses, is it reasonable they should be oblig'd to undergo the painful Operation of having their Noses cut off, merely to be inoculated with others from the *M——l Bottom*? I think there is no Reason for it.

Besides, this Method of inoculating Noses might, in Time, have an Effect directly opposite to what it was first intended to produce. While every Man retains his own Nose on his own Face, every Nose the Minister takes hold of (if it be well fix'd, and he can but hold fast) will drag its Owner after it; and he must follow, to avoid being mark'd with Infamy: Whereas, when no Man's Nose is his own, it may chance, at some critical Period; that the Minister, pinching a little too hard, may pull after him nothing but his own sympathetick Snout, and the Persons who remain behind *un-nos'd* will immediately (to hide their Shame) clap on their original Noses; which every one will always have in Readiness: For they are allow'd, by your Scheme, to wear them at their Buttons. Thus, may not an unforeseen Division of Noses happen *within Doors*? And what may be the Consequence of it, *without*, no one, I believe, has Nose good enough to smell out, at present.

Perhaps you will say, that the Natural Noses of the corrupt Party may be liable to the same Objections with your artificial ones, and for a Reason very obvious to be guess'd: That is, they may happen not to be quite so sound at Bottom as might be wish'd; so that they may be drawn out of their Sockets with a moderate Tweag or Jirk, and, while the Nose is left in the Minister's Hand, the Body might chance to go another Way; which will be Matter of Laughter and Railery *without Doors*:—To prevent which, I think I have found out a good Expedient.

I humbly propose, therefore, a general Salivation; that all the *Partisans* of a certain great Personage, to a Man, may be fluxed; that they shall all lie down about the Middle of January; and, because Dr. Freind, in his *History of Physick*, is of Opinion, that the longest Salivations are the surest, they shall not rise till the End of May. This, I hope, may serve to secure the Foundations of their Noses.

Another Reason which may be offer'd against your Scheme, is the Difficulty of putting it in Execution. It is not probable that the Noses now in Possession will renounce their Places, and give a Preference to Noses so very *Posterior* to themselves. And, except they are all tweag'd into a Degree of Insensibility, which may incapacitate them for smelling a Fox, it will be no easy Matter to make any of them stoop so low, for a borrow'd Nose, which will always scent strong enough of the Kennel to expose their Inclination to dirty Work.

Now, to my Knowledge, there are some *in-Door* Noses of so exceedingly delicate a Texture, that they will even sneeze at the very *Aura* of the *M——r* passing by them. And how to twinge these Noses into Compliance, *hic labor, hoc opus!*

What makes stronger against your Scheme of *Nasal-Inoculation* is, that the Multitude of Incisions, the Execution of it would require, must necessarily indanger, if not subvert the *Ministerial Bottom*. Might it not prove very detrimental to the *M——r's* Intellects? Which, in some *M——rs* I think, it is agreed on all Hands, are providentially situated in those Parts, the better to receive their necessary Influence from the Foot. And this is the Reason why the *M——rs* are always so wise, a *Posteriori*, or *ex post facto*.

I have even been credibly inform'd, that the *Daily Gazetteer* takes all his Predictions from thence, and that the serious Application of its ingenious Authors to the different Manner in which their Patron scratches that Part, at different Times, has render'd them so infallible in foretelling Events a *Posteriori*.

What renders this the more probable is, the many impenetrably-politick Measures concerted by several wise Ministers which have mis'd of Success, by the little Indiscretions of a certain great Statesman in pulling his Breeches up too often before the whole World.

However, for Argument Sake, we will not insist on the Truth of this *Postulatam*. Be it as it may, any the least Amputation, and much more one of so extraordinary a Nature as that you propose, must greatly weaken a Minister's *Bottom*, and consequently occasion a Wriggling very pernicious to the State; considering how much a Nation's Felicity depends upon a proper Steadiness in its Ministers: Which ought so much the more to be regarded, as it is most People's Opinion, that

that very great Men did not want any Thing to make them more uneasy in their Seats.

There is one Objection more which will totally overthrow your Scheme, *viz.* That no such Operation can be made without the utmost Indignity to that innobled Part; the Impression which, for ought any one knows, may have frequently been stamp'd upon it, gives it a certain Sanction against the rude Attempts of meaner Powers; I am even inclin'd to believe that (was any one profane enough to intend any Incisions on that venerable Part) the illustrious *Callus*, which the gracious Kicks of Somebody may have spread over it, would blunt the Edge of the keenest Lance of Patriot-Fury, especially, if there be any Truth in that vulgar Proverb: *There is no bawing Blobs with a Razor.*

RECTA RATIO.

Craftsman, June 3. N<sup>o</sup> 621.

Some Thoughts on a Spanish War.

S I R,

WHEN one Nation goes to War with another, I take it for granted, (if their Conduct be directed by *wise Counsels*) that they extend their Views much farther than merely to fitting out a Fleet or two, bombarding a few Towns, or taking some rich Ships of the Enemy, and then supposing that it will fright them into Submission.

I can therefore make no Doubt that, at the very Entrance into a War, or Commencement of Hostilities, which I look upon as the same Thing, the whole Strength and Weakness of the Enemy is consider'd through-out, and that a long Train of wise and shrewd Designs are form'd; many of them, perhaps, at some Distance, as to the Execution, yet each depending on, and contributing to the Success of the Whole; in the same Manner as a skillful Player at Chess forms his Stratagems, and conducts his Game, not merely by sudden Starts and short Views, but by a settled Plan: And yet it is not amiss for private Persons, to offer their Speculations; I will therefore take the Liberty to offer mine, and to set down in this Paper, where I think Great Britain may best attack Spain, in Case of a War, and what Advantages she may reap from such a Contest.

As to Europe, the Designs of England have almost ever been upon the taking of Cadix; and that Place is still of Importance both in Respect to the Advantage of it to ourselves, and the Distress it would occasion to Spain, from the Want of it. But as, in former Times, when we had taken it, *viz.* in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, we did not think fit to keep it; so I question, if we had it now, whether we should think of making it a

lasting Possession; especially, since we have still in our Hands the Fortress of Gibraltar; a Place impregnable, and of much greater Importance to us. If this be the Case, concerning Cadix, of much less Moment is Corruna, Malaga, Alicant, and the other Sea-Ports they have in Europe.

A In the next Place, let us consider how we may distress them by Sea; which one would think, from our superior Power to all the World in that Element, and from the Necessity they are under of bringing home their Treasures by Sea, it might be a very easy Matter to do, even tho' France should think fit to assist them. We find that, during the short War Cromwell had with them, none of their Fleets, or Flotas, ever once escaped him. His Admiral, Blake, took or destroy'd their India Fleet, on the Coast of Cadix, except what Ships of theirs escaped into Gibraltar, which at present would be no Harbour for them; and, in the Spring following, he burnt their other Fleet, in the Bay of Santa Cruz, at the Canary Islands.

C The next Thing, that comes under Consideration, is what Places of theirs may be of Advantage to us in the West-Indies; and no Doubt, our Eyes ought first to be fixt upon the Havannah, or some other proper Place to make a good and strong Settlement in the Island of Cuba, in order to lay a Foundation of securing to ourselves in Time that valuable Island; as the French, to our great Reproach, have already been beforehand with us, and by their Settlements on Hispaniola, laid the Foundation of engrossing to themselves in due Time the Whole of that rich and noble Island.

E It is certainly a very right Observation of my Lord Bacon, \* ' That the Dominions of Spain are so scatter'd, as to yield great Choice of the Scenes of War, and promiset' flow Succours unto such Part as shall be attempted. — That their Greatness consisteth in their Treasures, in the Indies; and their Indies, if well weigh'd, are but an Accession to those, who are Masters by Sea.'

F This Reasoning of my Lord Bacon is very just; for if we look towards their West-India Continent, we shall see they have a long Coast to defend; and, besides La vera Cruz and Portobello, have several Sea-Ports, that are more healthy and less strong.

G But there is one Objection against attacking any of them, not so much from the Difficulty of taking the strongest of them, as from this Consideration, that a less Number of Forces, than what would be thought proper for such an Enterprize, would be abundantly sufficient to make strong and impregnable Settlements on Places full as eligible—I don't pretend to name and mark out all such Places, as might be convenient; nor would it

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it be proper, in a publick Paper. But I may be allow'd to give some Extracts from an Account already printed, of a *Place*, that is now unpossess'd by *Spain*, and lies fairly open either to the *original Natives* only, or to the next *New-comer*; I mean *Darien*. A fine Account of the *Place*, and of the *Scotch Settlement* there, as well as a full Reply to the Memorial of *Spain*, and their groundless Claim of it, is printed in the 3d Volume of the *State Tracts* of King *William*. [From which he gives several Extracts, from Page 490, 497, 502, 513, 517, 549. And then concludes thus:]

But to say no more at present of *these Views*, there is another Way of making War, the most glorious of any, and attended with the greatest Probability of Success. None but a *free Government* can well make use of it, and they only against an *arbitrary one*; but it is most likely to succeed, when it is exerted against *such Governments*, where the *People* were formerly *free*, and still retain some Sense of that Happiness. What I mean is the drawing up clear and well-digested Representations of the *Liberties* and *Privileges* such *People* once enjoy'd, and have lost; then declaring and undertaking to recover and restore *those Liberties* to them, instead of endeavouring to ravage and destroy, or at best to make a Conquest, and retain them in the same Servitude as before, only with *another Master*. Of all Nations in the World *Britain* is the best fitted to make use of *this Method of War*, it being well known that we seek no further Possessions for ourselves on the Continent in *Europe*; and we had a small Specimen shewn us, in the late War, how ready *People* are to revolt in *such a Case*, when they have a Prospect of being supported. The Instance I mean is that of the *Catalans*, who revolted from *K. Philip*, not from any Affection to the House of *Austria*, but from the Desire and Hope of recovering their *ancient Liberties*; and who knows what might have been the Consequences amongst the spirited *French Nation*, if the *Allies* had declared that they would restore the *Rights* and *Assemblies* of the *States of France*? For there are no *People* on the Earth more sensible than the *French* of their having lost their *Liberties*, and who will in their *Freedom*, where they think they may speak with Safety, express with a greater Zeal their Readiness to reassume them.

*A Letter from a Correspondent, concerning the SERVITORS, in the University of OXFORD.*

S I R,

I Cannot but be surpriz'd, when I consider how contemptibly a certain Society in the famous University of *Oxford* is treated: I mean that of the *Servitors*, or *Battlers*. A-

mong the *Fellows* and *Officers* of Colleges the least Irregularity, or Misdemeanor is capital, while they receive continual Affronts from their *Fellow-Members*. And what is the Reason of this Usage? I profess that I can see none, but that they wear different Gowns. I myself was some Time since a Commoner of that University, but am now no longer a Member of it; so that I am entirely free from Prejudice and Partiality, and for that Reason hope I shall alledge nothing in their Favour, but what will seem just to every one.

Let us enquire then, why they are despis'd by their *Fellow-Collegians*, the *Commoners*? Is it because of their narrow Fortunes, or mean Education? For that I think is the most specious Reason they can pretend to. But that will appear to be no Reason, or at the best a very bad one. For a great Part of the *Battlers* have as good Fortunes, are born in as good Families, are as well bred, and spend as much Money as the other *Gentlemen*, the *Commoners*; which must be evident to any one, who has taken a Degree in *Oxford*. How many *Commoners* are obliged to live half their Time in the Country, while the *Servitors* reside there constantly? How many *Commoners* would have put on *Battlers Gowns*, but for the Sake of an Exhibition, or some other Pension from the College?

But suppose their Fortunes are narrow; as they are educated like *Gentlemen*, why are they not treated as such, in a Place too where Learning and Merit should alone be regarded? And which, (generally speaking) has the most Learning and Merit, is plain. The *Commoner* has Indulgences granted, is allow'd to miss his Tutor's Lectures, may be absent from Prayers or other publick Duties; whereas the *Servitor* must attend both. The *Commoner* thinks himself above Study, while the *Servitor* makes diligent Application, well knowing that the least Neglect will be severely punish'd. If the one in his Exercise should happen to rise a little above downright Nonsense, he is flatter'd upon it, whereas the brightest Thoughts and the purest Wit in the other is look'd upon as a Jewel in a Swine's Snout—Some will say, this looks like reflecting on the *Governors* of Colleges, which I am very far from doing; only in my humble Opinion, they seem too nice in their Distinctions between a plain Gown, and one with Tuffs; which of course ends in four Years Time, when a Bachelor's Degree sets them upon a Level. But here I must except one Place, where a most ridiculous Difference is made between a Bachelor that was *Commoner*, and a *Servitor-Bachelor*; and one is entitled to *Liberties*, the other is excluded from.

I cannot conclude this Paper better, than by desiring these *Gentlemen* to consider, who

It is they slight, and who it is they affront? Have not some of our finest Authors and the greatest Men in the Kingdom been Servitors, who are the Support of Learning, and an Honour to the *British Nation*? I shall not say that a great Part of the Fellows of most Colleges have worn the same Gown; for if they had, they would certainly show more Respect to these Gentlemen; and consider that such Discouragements at the first setting out, go a good Way towards the cramping of a great Genius, and the breaking of a noble Spirit. Such Persons can never invent any Thing useful to Learning, nor form any noble Designs for the Good of the Commonwealth: They are too obscure to make their Fortunes in the World, and too little encouraged to pursue their Studies with a Resolution necessary to compleat a fine Scholar; and, if there be any such, these certainly are the Men, "who dare not be wise."

Tours, &c. A. H.

Craftsman, June 10. N<sup>o</sup> 622.

Mr. D'Agvers,

I Remember that one of your Journals, which contain'd some Quotations chiefly from *Shakespeare*, gave great Contentment to the Town, and of Consequence great Offence to the *Gazetteers*. To keep their Anger still awake, I have collected the following Passages out of *Bacon's Essays*; and as their good Friend and Ally, Lord *Fanny*, raises my Contempt, when he exercises his pretty little Talents in cavilling at the inimitable *Shakespeare*, so it will afford me some Amusement to see the doughty *Gazetteers* call in Question the Abilities of the incomparable Viscount of *St. Albans*.

Extracts from Sir Francis Bacon's *Essays*.

A single Life doth well with Churchmen; for Charity will hardly water the Ground, where it must first fill a Pool.

As there are Mountebanks for the natural Body, so are there Mountebanks for the political Body; Men, that undertake great Cures, but want the Grounds of Science, and therefore cannot hold out.

As *Machiavel* noteth well, when Princes, that ought to be common Parents, make themselves as a Party, and lean to a Side, it is a Boat that is overthrown by uneven Weight on the other Side.

When any of the four Pillars of Government are mainly shaken, or weaken'd, (viz. Religion, Justice, Counsel and Treasure) Men had need to pray for fair Weather.

The Matter of Seditions is of two Kinds, much Poverty and much Discontentment. Neither let any Prince, or State, be secure concerning Discontentment; for tho' Storms blow over divers Times, yet they may fall at last.

Above all Things, good Policy is to be used, that the Treasure and Money in a State

be not gather'd into few Hands; for otherwise a State may have a great Stock, and yet starve; for Money is like Muck, not good unless it be spread.

Let Princes keep due Centinel, that none of their Neighbours do overgrow so, as to become more able to annoy them than they were before.

A Generally the entering of Fathers into Suspicion of their Children hath been unfortunate: Many Examples there are of this, but few or none, where the Fathers had Good by such Distrust.

For their Merchants, they are *Vena Porta*, and if they flourish not, a Kingdom may have good Limbs, but will have empty Veins, and flourish little. Taxes and Imposts upon them do seldom Good to the King's Revenue; for what he wins in the Hundred, he loses in the Shire; the particular Rates being increased, but the total Bulk of Trading rather decreased.

For their Men of War, it is a dangerous State, where they live and remain in a Body.

C The Doctrine of Italy, and Practice of France, have introduced Cabinet-Councils; a Remedy worse than the Disease.

Nothing does more Hurt in a State than that cunning Men pass for wise ones.

*Themistocles* being desired, at a Feast, to touch a Lute, said he could not fiddle, but yet he could make a small Town a great City.

D On the contrary, there may be found a great many Statesmen, that can fiddle very cunningly, but yet are so far from being able to make a small State great, that their Gift lieth the other Way, to bring a great and flourishing Estate to ruin and decay.

No People, over-charged with Taxes, are fit for Empire.

E Let People, that pretend to Greatness, be sensible of Wrongs, either upon Borders, Merchants, or publick Ministers, and that they sit not too long upon a Provocation.

No Estate can expect to be great, that is not awake upon any just Occasion of arming.

F He, that seeketh to be eminent amongst able Men, hath a great Task; but that is ever good for the Publick; whereas he, that plots to be the only Figure amongst Cypbers, is the Decay of a whole Age.

Judges must beware of hard Constructions and strain'd Inferences; for there is no worse Torture than the Torture of Laws, especially in Case of Laws penal; for penal Laws press'd are a Shower of Snares upon the People.

Common Sense, June 10. N<sup>o</sup> 71.

G Offences against Common Sense in the Ladies, particularly Wives. (See p. 216.)

S I R,

COMMON Sense is, in the Mind, what Gentility is in the Body; no particular

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Part

Part or Perfection, but a certain amiable Result from the Whole; and consists chiefly in the Absence of Aukwardness and Affectation. It is attainable by both Sexes and all Conditions; for it consists only in acting within the Limits of their several Capacities, and, with a *decent Humility*, condescending to be what they are. It is lost but by the unhappy Influence of some misplaced Ambition, and we are trick'd out of it, *specie virtutis & umbrâ*.

I am far from thinking, that a Lady may not love Company, Dress and Diversions, without any other View than as they are their own Reward. But she will nevertheless offend against Common Sense if, by *immoderate Zeal* for distinguishing herself there, she gives her Husband the same Uneasiness, and the World the same Advantage over her Reputation, which a more criminal Conduct would do.

*Florinda* shines in all the Elegance of Dress and Gaiety of Behaviour abroad, but entertains her Spouse with the stutish Preparations only of her future Finery, and the Dregs of those Spirits she has wasted upon the Publick. She is with him in a perpetual dirty Dishabille, smear'd over with Washes, and stinking at least of *faded Perfumes*. This Neglect of domestick Cleanliness is one of the greatest Banes to conjugal Felicity, for it must by Degrees grow distastful to the fondest Husband, and offensive to every other: At the same Time it informs the World *what* is expected abroad, and *what* is not expected at home.

*Cleora*, on the other Hand, is impertinently *nice*. Whoever comes to her House, is immediately devested of his Shoes, and presented with Slippers, which the Servant gives him with his Mistress's Service, and desires *he would not walk off the Mats*. Her Husband is perpetually teased with her insignificant Prudence. This *ridiculous Sollicitude* about *Trifles* is as inconsistent with Common Sense as the other Extreme, tho' 'tis often falsely called *good Housewifery*.

Lady Fidler (without falling into the Vice of Gaming) plays at Cards more than Common Sense can allow. Her whole Circle of Pleasures, the sole View of her Life, is a Party at Sixpenny *Quadrille*. These Diversions, when taken to Excess, spoil the Companion, give a Peevishness to the Temper, and break in upon those Hours which Common Sense has allotted to better Purposes: Besides, when a Woman has lost her Money, her Husband not only bears the Expence, but the Blame too.—*He prophesied she should lose—He is the Picture of ill Luck—She never could hold a Card when he advised her not to go:—*And then all the Irregularities of Temper, which Decency restrain'd before Company, are freely vented upon him, and the lost Games are play'd over again in Bed

to the poor sleepless Man, to convince him, his *Wife did not lose her Money like a Fool*.

*Honoria* shews her Wit and her Power over her Menials; she scolds, documentises and discharges them by Way of Entertainment to her Visitors: But, at the same Time she is convincing them of her good Management, she forfeits her Pretensions to either good Manners, or Common Sense. This Foible is still more flagrant where the Husband is the Object of it; when, if any Thing has gone amiss in the Morning, he not only perceives it in his Dinner, but at it likewise; where she, poor injured Lady, sits at the Head of his Table in all the Agonies of concealed Ill-Nature, and her Discourse consists of *half Sentences* and *dark Allusions*; so that the Guests can only stare each other wily in the Face, and sit with a malicious Snarl, praying for her, and heartily commiserating him.

*Phillis* is the discontented Mate of a sober honest Tradesman, but would fain pass upon the World for a Woman of Fashion: She *dyes, alters* and *turns* her little Stock of Finery into all the Changes of Fancy and Affectation. Her whole Time at home is employ'd in preparing herself to shine once a Week in a Side-Box. I would have her consider that, let her aim at what she will, she can be at most but the finest Lady of her Husband's *Ward*: She may be envy'd there, but will be laugh'd at every where else. On the other Side, if her good Man would take Courage, and place her, with a suitable Countenance, and in a decent Dress, behind his Counter, she might then attract Customers instead of Beaux, and would be mortified into a Wife of *Common Sense*.

I desire, by these few Examples, to shew the Fair what Kind of Foibles are Offences against Common Sense: That they may know that, to be a Wife of Common Sense, is not to be merely a *virtuous Wife*, but something *more*: For Vices are not Crimes against Common Sense; they fall under another Jurisdiction. But the Transgressions which are the Objects of your Labours, are those *Indiscretions* which flow from false Notions of themselves, and make them appear ridiculous or inconsistent abroad; and those *Negligences* or *Peccadillos* at home, which reduce the happy Pair into a perfect *Apathy* towards each other, and, in those of more sanguine Constitutions, are productive of *silent Silences*, *tart Repartees*, *malicious Hints*, and *nocturnal Altercations*.

Together with the *Passion* for Cards, I would banish every *violent Attachment*, whatever be the Objects of it; Lap-Dogs or Children, female Friends, or, what is often the Disguise of bad Purposes, the innocent Desire of publick Approbation: For every Attachment, when indulg'd, will ingross too much

much of a female Mind, and leave too little Room for domestick Cares: It becomes improper, when best placed, if it breaks out in *irresolute Sollicitudes and ill-tim'd Fondnesses*. I would likewise prohibit all *vain Attempts* at being foremost in the *best* of Qualities: For I declare, that a Woman of Common Sense, can be neither the finest, the best-dress'd, the politest, the wisest, the wittiest, or the most religious Woman: She can only be the *best Sort of Woman* in Town.

The *Tea-Table* seems to be an exempt Jurisdiction from Common Sense, and therefore I will not break in upon any of its known Immunities or Privileges; such as Scandal, Slander, Ridicule, Fibs, and common inoffensive Nonsense: But I must interpose when they there deviate into Politicks, or begin toadden with Party-Rage. The Conversation therefore must be restrain'd *intra quatuor maria*; unless some one in Company expects a Husband or a Parrot, a Relation or a Monkey, from Beyond-Sea; in which Cases, the Excess of Joy natural to such Occasions must have some Allowance for Vent.

I would likewise restrain all Attempts at Wit and Poetry, which always carry them beyond the Bounds of Common Sense, and are too often productive of *Flights and Ecstasies* unbecoming the Character of a Matron.

I could wish they would also refrain from making either themselves or their Families the Subjects of Discourse. I will admit of divulging all other Secrets, but Family Secrets. I know a Lady who is, unhappily, of so retentive a Memory, as to be able to recollect every Transaction of her insignificant Life, and has, at the same Time, so strong a Regard to Veracity and Punctuality, that she will not permit you to be mistaken in, or ignorant of the minutest Circumstance.

When I have laid these many Embargo's on female Conversation, I am sorry my Regard to Common Sense obliges me to add one more, *viz.* That a Lady should not be exorbitantly copious upon any Subject whatever.

I am not inclinable to make any further Additions on this Topic, lest my fair Readers should suspect it to be a Work of Difficulty to preserve a due Observance to Common Sense. I am apprehensive they will begin already to cry out, *Where is this Woman to be found?* — But if they did, I would bid them turn their Eyes towards *Eudocia*.

*Eudocia* is happy in having a Man of Sense for her Husband; but still more so in preferring his Affection to the fashionable Follies which her Sex adore. Her Life is a just Mixture of domestick Cares and innocent Diversions. In the former, she is indefatigably busied in embellishing private Life, and bringing him, whose Felicity is her chief Aim, to look upon her Company, and his own Home, as a sure *Asylum* from the Noise,

Fatigues and Crosses of the World. There he is certain of meeting his *Eudocia* ever chearful and serene, and every Thing about him suited to his Taste and to his Fortune: No *strain'd Magnificence* in one Part of his Oeconomy, supported by a *penurious Meanness* in another; but the whole, one consistent Scheme of *elegant Frugality*.

A In all Things under her Care, as in herself, he sees a Neatness and Propriety, without any implicit Regard to Fashions, or a ridiculous Neglect of them. — When she appears in Publick, she is the finest Woman in the Company, without desiring or designing to be so; the *best dress'd*, because not the *most*; and the politest, by a most gentle but unaffected Simplicity and Chearfulness of Behaviour.

C Thus *Eudocia* meets that Esteem, without seeking it, which so many other Women vainly solicit by *Art and Affectation*; enjoys all their harmless Pleasures, without disturbing those of conjugal Society; and cultivates a Friendship at home, which will improve and delight in Age, when the glittering Idols of female Adoration are no longer entertaining.

To her Husband, she improves every Felicity by partaking it, and is a Relief in every Misfortune: To herself, she prepares a Scene of Joys, which fade not in Fruition, nor end even with Life: To the rest of her Sex, she affords a lively Example of the happy Influence of Common Sense in domestick Life: And to the Publick, a Pattern which (could you prevail on your fair Readers in general to imitate her) would revive the lost *Spirit of Independence*, which nothing but *Extravagance* and bad *Oeconomy* have destroy'd.

Yours, A. Z.

E Craftsman, June 17. N<sup>o</sup> 623.

A Project for the Regulation of SIGN-POSTS.

WITHOUT entering deep into philosophical Arguments, we may reasonably suppose the Disposition of People to be influenced by the *Climate*, and that the irrational Part of the Creation are as strongly subjected to it as the rational. I make no Doubt that a *Spanish Cat* is much graver than an *English one*; and, from what the facetious *Montagne* says, we may conclude a *French Cat* to be as gay as an *English Kitten*. Formerly, in my Travels, when I heard any Nation put in Competition for Prowess with *England*, I never forgot to boast of my two Fellow-Country Animals, the *Bull-Dog* and the *Game-Cock*; Creatures superior to all for obstinate Bravery, and peculiar to the Growth of *England*. I hope I don't flatter myself and Countrymen in advancing that *Bravery* is the true Characteristic

tick of an *Englishman*. Whoever takes Notice of the *Sings* in England, will find *Bravery* the darling Inclination of the whole People. He, that contrives the most *heroick Sign*, is sure of most Custom. Some hang out the Heads of great Commanders, such as *Monk*, *Marlborough*, or *Ormond*. Others exhibit the Machines and Requisites of War, as *Ships*, *great Guns*, and *Casiles*. Some again signify their military Disposition, and entice their Customers, by setting up *untamed Beasts*. The very *Sign*, or, to speak properly, the *Arms of England*, display the undaunted Temper of the People; the *Lion* in his most formidable Attitude, and the *Unicorn*, whose ungovernable Spirit is most admirably described by *Job*, Chap. xxxix. 9, 10. In the same Chap. ver. 19—25. we have a bold and beautiful Description of an *Horse*, now added to the *English Arms*; and as the Kingdom in general hath received many great Advantages from the *Protestant Succession*, so hath it added a proportionable Splendor to the *British Heraldry*. The *Flowers de Luce* are, indeed, admitted to be quarter'd in the *English Arms*; but are not *genuine English*, and I think best adapted to the Kingdom of *petits Maitres*, to which they originally belong'd.

Who can with a steady Pulse behold the *Shields*, *Spears*, *Swords*; the *Tygers*, *Leopards*, *Panthers*, *Wolves*, *Griffins*, *Dragons*, *Vultures*, *Crocodiles*, &c. which are the *Supporters* and *Crests* of our *English Nobility* and *Gentry*? In former Times, these Badges were given to commemorate in a Family some dangerous and worthy Action. But *Adventures* are not so frequent now, when we are so well protected by an *Army*: A *Dragon* does not, perhaps, appear above once in 30 Years; and since *Guy Earl of Warwick* kill'd the *dun Cow*, we have not heard of one, but any *common Butcher* can encounter; or at least a *File of Musqueteers*; and *Necromancy* is now happily abolish'd by Law.

The *Knights* of old fought, and lived hard, that their *Successors* might live at Ease, and grow rich, as I hope they will always take Care to do; and if the present *Knights* answer the Intention of their Order, why should they not be intitled to all the Honours and Advantages of it? In one Regard, I believe they exceed the most celebrated *Knights of Antiquity*; I mean in their Care of *distress'd Damsels*, to whom, in critical and pressing Conjunctions, they are ever forward in giving the strongest Proofs of *Manhood* in their Power.

But 'tis very surprizing that amongst the numerous *noble Ministers*, with whom this Island hath been blest, I have neither seen nor heard of one of their Heads upon a *Sign-Post*; tho' the Heads of *Saracens* are brazening us in every Town, and it cannot be supposed they are set up to View, out of any Zeal to Religion; for then no Doubt some de-

vout Inn-keepers would have chosen most *reverend Heads*, to distinguish their Piety. But the *Saracens* were a warlike People, and *Courage* is every Thing to an *Englishman*.

Again, there is *Robin Hood*, who for some Hundreds of Years hath been an approved Sign. This Fellow was an *Highwayman*, and a *Plunderer of his Country*; but then he was a Man of undaunted Courage. Had he turn'd his Head to *Politicks*, had he been placed in the *Finances*, or promoted to the Station of *Pay-master*, *Receiver-General*, *Treasurer*, *Teller*, or *Cofferer*, and robb'd the *Exchequer*, as *Falstaff* says, with *unwash'd Hands*; we may conclude there would have been no Sign of him at this Day; whence it is evident that *Robin's Bravery*, not his *Roguary*, hath recommended him to Posterity.

I am far from approving of the *Objects*, by which my Countrymen shew their *Courage*, and heartily wish the *Popularity of the Kingdom* could be transferr'd to the ruling Powers, for the Time being; which might render our Temper more governable; an happy Change, and necessary to be effected, as is evident from the Riots at *Edinburgh*, *Drury-Lane Playhouse*, the *Clotbiers* in the *West*, the *Colliers* in the *North*, and the *Gin-Venders* every where; but above all, the *Spanish Depredations*; about which the People have so chafed themselves, that they have hardly Patience to wait till our *wigilant and wise Ministers* have made proper Remonstrances.

As *Signs* hang out constantly to the View of the People, those of *Courage* and *Fierceness* serve only to stimulate and excite; which ought for that Reason to be exchanged for others more mollifying and lenitive. No Lion should be drawn, for the future, on a *Sign-Post*, rampant, but couchant; and none of his Teeth ought to be seen, without this Inscription, *Tho' he shows his Teeth, he won't bite*. All *Bulls*, *Bucks*, *Stags*, *Rams*, *Unicorns*, &c. ought to be drawn without Horns. Let no *General* be drawn in *Armour*; and, instead of *Trunchions*, let them have *Muster-Rolls* in their Hands. I would have all *Admirals* painted in a *Frock* and *Jockey-Cap*, like landed Gentlemen. The common Sign of two fighting Cocks might be better changed to a *Cock* and *Hen*; and that of the *valiant Trooper*, to an *Hog in Armour*, or a *Goat in Jack Boots*, as some *Welsh* and *Hemphire Publicans* have already done, for the Honour of their respective Countries.

I would also have some *Signs* intirely new. Let the *Impartiality of Westminster-Hall* be represented by a *Judge* holding a *Balance*, with *Wealth* at one End, and *Honesty* at the other, and let the *Satire* intirely weigh down the Scale. I would likewise have a *Sign* erected of some *personable, middle-aged Man* muzzled, and hugging a *Staff*, with this Motto,

*—Virgâque levem coeques  
Aurâ Turbam.*

A Greyhound is a Creature terrible to many People; and tho' it is a very essential Attribute to a S——y, I would leave it out of the Sign, for some particular Reasons, which I chuse not to mention at present.

In short, I would have Commissioners appointed for the Regulation of old Sign-Posts, and the Contrivance of new ones. I think none so proper for this Office as the Gazetteers; they being so eminently loyal and zealous, and at the same Time so well qualified for it, that I believe none can doubt of their Abilities in painting Signs to full as great Perfection as writing Politicks. Besides, they are so good at Explanation, that if they should happen to miss the Likeness in any of their Pictures, they can easily set it right by Nuts at the Bottom.

Common Sense, June 17. N<sup>o</sup> 72.

*A strange Disturbance in the Commonwealth  
of ROOKS.*

S I R,

AS I am an old Bachelor of an easy Fortune, I have little or no Care or Business, and therefore often amuse myself with Things which pass unobserved by others. Being of a frugal Temper, I lodge in Westminster for Cheapness, and from my Window have a View of those Trees in the Cotton-Garden, where some Rooks have lately taken up their Residence.

In the Beginning of the Spring, I was very observant of these Creatures Manner of building their Nests, and Behaviour towards each other. I was for some Time much pleased with their Honesty, notwithstanding the rapacious Idea to which we have affixed their Name. A Rook of the human Species is always ready to rob his Neighbour of his Property; but from the Behaviour of the Rooks, my Neighbours, I for some Time imagined, that a Rook of the feathered Kind was a quite different Animal, and that they had the greatest Regard to Justice. For tho' many of their Nests were contiguous, yet no one of them offered to pull a Stick from its Neighbour's, in order to add to its own.

But one Evening, after several of the first Nests were near compleated, I observ'd a Pair of Rooks had begun to build their Nest in a Tree at some Distance, and during the whole Operation never touched any of their Neighbours Possessions, or approached nearer to them than was absolutely necessary in flying to and from their own. It is true, they did now and then pull a Twig from some of the extreme Branches of the Trees upon which the others had planted their Nests; but as they never touched a Branch on which any Nest was

actually built, this seemed to be no Breach of the Laws of Rookery, and was, I saw, practised by every one of the rest.

As yet I had no Occasion to alter my Opinion of my Neighbours; but, next Morning, I was awakened out of a profound Sleep by a most extraordinary Noise among them. I got out of Bed, slip'd on my Night Gown, and look'd out to see what was the Matter. Whereupon I observed, that the whole Posses of the first Inhabitants, had fallen upon this poor Couple, and were pulling their Nest all to Pieces, and carrying the Materials of it to their own Habitations. I stay'd at my Window till I saw it intirely demolished, and every Stick of it remov'd; and was diligent in observing the Behaviour of the two, who, as I thought, seemed to be under a legal, or a military Execution. They seemed to bear the Whole with great Patience, and, instead of resenting it, away they flew to the Tree where their Plunderers were sitting, and fell a cawing and chattering with them as if no such Thing had happened. As I did not understand their Language, I do not know what passed between them; but they did not bring back so much as one Twig of what had been taken from them.

However, it is probable they received some Promises at least of Restitution, with which they returned to their Tree, as appeared to me, highly satisfied; and that Afternoon they began to rebuild their Nest in the same Place: But next Morning it was again pulled to Pieces, and all the Materials taken from them. Again they flew to their Enemies Habitations to negotiate, as I shall beg Leave to call it, again they began to rebuild, and again their Nest was destroy'd and plunder'd for 2 or 3 Days successively.

Whether these two New-comers had been guilty of thieving, or any other Crime: Or whether they were Aliens, and that the others would not allow them to settle near their Colony, I did not know: But I observ'd some few Days after, a Circumstance, which cleared up all my Doubts. Another Pair of Rooks, who likewise seemed to be New-comers, begun to build upon the same Tree, and almost upon the same Branch, in which was built the Nest which had been so often destroyed. As soon as I saw this, I began to suspect they would be attacked in the same Way; as accordingly they were, next Morning, but with different Success; for this new Couple bravely defended their Works, compleated them in a few Days, and have ever since the first 2 or 3 Days enjoyed their Possession in great Peace and Tranquillity.

Upon this the first Couple began again to build, but with the same Success as before; for what they built that Day was demolished the next Morning; so that they have had no Nest,

Nest, nor have brought forth any Young this Season; for I have always observed them sitting alone and forlorn upon that Tree, and as I imagined, with a piteous Look bemoaning the Loss of the Nest they had not the *Courage* to defend. Nay they seem now to be the *Out-casts* of the *Rookish* Race; for no one of the rest, not even their next Neighbours will keep them Company, or shew them the least Sign of Regard.

I observed, as to this Couple, that when the rest came to attack them, they sat upon their Nest *chattering* and making a great Noise, but neither of them offered to make use either of Bill or Talons, nor attempted to give so much as one Blow to any of the *Rooks* who were pulling their Nest to Pieces; but both sat fluttering with their Wings, and *cawing* in a piteous Tone, as if they had been pulling up their *Breeches*, and *begging* for *Mercy*, or for a *short Respite*.

Sometimes, indeed, one of them, which I took to be the Male, would fly out a little from his Nest, and look very stern, as if he resolved to make *Reprisals*; but as soon as he came near any of the Enemies Nests, or near any *Rook* loaded with the *Spoils* of his *own*, he immediately dropp'd his Crest, and, instead of attacking, would only fall a *cawing*, and then return to his Mate; upon which he and she would begin a *joint Squaw*, as if they were *congratulating* one another upon the *Success* of his *Enterprizes*.

At last, when neither *Prayers* nor *Threats* would prevail, he flew to a Hole in the Tree, where he had lay'd up a Magazine of *Oats* and other *Prog*, great Quantities of which he carried and offered to those *Rooks* who were demolishing his Nest. This had some Effect; for while they were eating up what he had given them, they stopp'd, but as soon as they had done, they began to renew their *Depredations*, which sent him again to his Magazine, so that till he had *nothing more to give*, the Nest was not intirely demolished.

As for the other Couple, as soon as ever they saw the Enemy approach, they both flew out a little Way from their Nest, and instead of waiting the Attack, began the Battle with all imaginable Fury, and behaved with such *Resolution*, that no one of the Enemy durst approach their Nest, except one only, who got hold of a small Twig, and pulled it away; but in an Instant, one of the *Proprietors* came sowlse upon him, and not only beat him to the Ground, but pulled the Twig from him, carried it back to the Nest, and without any the least Delay, or uttering, as I may say, the least Word, returned to the Assistance of his Mate; so that after an Engagement of near 20 Minutes, the Enemy were obliged to retire, with aking Bones, as I suppose, and the Loss of a great many of their best Feathers.

Next Morning, and the Morning after, the Attack was renewed, but each Day with less Vigour than the former. The *Assailants* always found that, upon their Approach towards the Nest, the two Possessors march'd out from their Station, and attacked them before they could come within what I may call the utmost Frontier. Even the 4th Morning they made as if they were to renew the Assault; but so soon as they saw the *brave* Possessors *sally out* to meet them, they retired; and ever since that Day, this *brave* Couple have not only possessed their Nest in *Tranquillity*, but seem to be in great Favour and Esteem with the whole *Rookery*.

But what gave me the most Diversion, was, that after the last Couple had made their Quarters good, the first Couple, I suppose, notwithstanding their having been quiet Spectators of the whole Conflict, expected their *Protection*, and therefore began to rebuild. For ought I know, they had some Encouragement to expect the Protection, or at least the *Mediation* of these two, whom I may now call their next Neighbours; but in this they were *deceived*; for I observed that, so soon as an Attack was begun upon them, the next Morning, they applied to the neighbouring Couple; whereupon one of that Couple, I suppose the Female, came to the Nest they had begun to build, and by *cawing* and *chattering* along with them, pretended, as I imagine, to assist them in defending it; but this appeared to me to be nothing but *Grimace*; for neither of the two offered to strike a Stroke in their Behalf; and while the Female sat *cawing* with them, her Mate mixed among the rest, and not only seemed to *instigate* them to attack, but even joined with them, and carried off several Sticks which he put in his own Nest.

By this Means the Nest of this poor *distardly* Couple of *Rooks* was again utterly demolished, since which they have never attempted to rebuild; but have generally sat drooping upon the Tree, and seem to me to be obliged to do many *servile Offices* for their next Neighbours; none of which they dare refuse, for I observe they are often buffeted and hunted about by the *Rooks* upon the other Trees, and are never defended by their next Neighbours, but when they are doing some *servile Office* for them.

Those who are curious in their Observations upon Nature, may draw many Inferences from this Story. I shall draw only this one, that it seems to be a *Maxim* established among the *Rooks*, That they who cannot or dare not defend their Possessions, or Properties, do not deserve to have any.

Yours, &c. EDWARD EAST.

The rest of the Essays in our next. *Zolima* came too late for this Month.

## An ECLOGUE, from SOLOMON'S SONG.

AS in sweet *S Sharon's* fields the blushing  
rose,  
Or painted tulip in the garden shows;  
Or as the beauteous lily in the thorns  
Breaths sweets around, and all the place adorns:  
Among the daughters so surpassing fair,  
Does my beloved *Sulamite* appear:

Arise, my love, my fair one, do not stay,  
But to the spicy gardens haste away:  
The chilling winter's past, the rain is gone;  
The blooming spring with genial warmth  
comes on;

The warming sun now gives the flowers birth,  
The flowers enamel all the gladsome earth:  
At break of day the birds begin their song,  
And their soft musick to the night prolong:  
The cooing turtle's amorous voice we hear,  
And love and pleasure every where appear:  
The clasping tendrils of the springing vine,  
Shew us how we each other should entwine:  
The tender grape gives such a pleasing smell,  
Which sense is ravish'd most is hard to tell.  
Since all these pleasures call us, do not stay,  
Arise my love, my fair one, haste away.  
Come let me see thy face, my dear, my dove,  
That's form'd to charm, that so commands  
my love;

Come let me hear the musick of thy tongue,  
And let my soul be ravish'd with thy song.

Daughters of *Salem*, if you chance to meet  
My friend, my best beloved in the street;  
Tell her I'm here: To haste her hither quick,  
I charge you tell her that of love I'm sick.

Say, by what tokens may we know this  
fair?

What is she more than other women are?

What more than common charms does she  
display,

That we may know her, if she comes this  
way?

If one you meet in whom no spot you see,  
That's my beloved, that's the charming she.  
In her the charms of every sense do meet,  
Her form is lovely, and her voice is sweet:

She is all fair, she is divinely fair;  
Her eyes are sweeter than the dove's eyes are,  
And with a brighter tenderness appear;  
Which in her face most gracefully so stand,  
Like jewels set by the nice artist's hand.

Her cheeks are beds of spices, I prefer  
To the sweet spikenard and perfuming myrrh.  
Her even teeth in beauteous order show,  
Like new shorn sheep that from the washing go:  
Her balmy lips like scarlet threads do meet,  
Her words are soft as milk, as honey sweet:  
Her breasts like twins of milk-white roes,  
that feed

On *Carmel's* top, with lilies all bespread:  
Like polish'd ivory her lovely skin;  
Her azure veins like sapphires shine within.  
Beauteous she is as *Tirzah's* noble height,  
And like victorious armies in their might:

As comely as *Jerusalem* is she,  
Whose parts in perfect order do agree:  
A city charming in its symmetry,  
Beauty and power in her form appear,  
Like armies mighty, as those cities fair:

What flood of light now flashes in my eyes,  
Like the sun darting from the eastern skies?  
Who's this comes on, bright as the silver moon,  
In her full splendor at her midnight noon!  
Oh! 'tis my soul's delight, it is my dove!  
Come now to ease my heart that's sick with  
love:

I'm sure 'tis she, my heart does know her well,  
Like spicy *Lebanon* her garments smells:  
Her fingers drop with myrrh, she's all per-  
fumes,  
She scatters sweets around where'er she  
How great's my pleasure now, how great's my

bliss!

I find the balm of *Gilead* in each kiss,  
Thy love is better far than sparkling wine,  
To ease a heart so sick of love as mine.

How fair thou art, and pleasant too, my dove!  
Form'd for delights, for pleasure made and love.  
Thy stature's like the palm-tree's graceful  
shape,

Thy breasts like clusters of the luscious grape.  
Turn, turn thy eyes away, they are so bright,  
They quite overcome me with profuse of light!  
I'd gaze with rapture, was their lustre less,  
But, oh! they pain — by pleasing to excess!

My best beloved, let us never part,  
Oh! set me as a seal upon thy heart!  
As the seal'd bracelets do thine arms entwine,  
So keep my heart for ever seal'd to thine.  
My love's like fire, 'tis a pleasing rage,  
Which seas of water never can alluage:  
Torrents, that rush with mighty force along,  
Can never quench it, for as death 'tis strong.

## A WISH. To ARDELIA.

WOULD heaven but grant my humble  
prayer,

I ask not to be great,  
Nor envy all the splendid show  
Of an exalted state;  
Riches are transitory joys,  
Too trifling to be bought  
With all th' expense of time and care,  
And necessary thought.

I only wish a competence,  
Five hundred pounds a year,  
To yield a comfortable life,  
And keep me free from care:  
A dwelling in some solitude,  
Far from the noisy strife,  
The hateful hurry of a crowd,  
And busy scenes of life:  
Surrounded with a rising wood,  
Whose nodding tops o'er-look  
The gentle sleep-inviting fall  
Of some sweet murmur'ing brook.

Let all th' aerial songsters build,  
 And sing amidst the trees,  
 And shoving on the spreading boughs,  
 Dance to the fanning breeze.  
 But yet nor groves, nor murm'ring streams,  
 Nor this desir'd retreat,  
 Nor the sweet musick of the woods,  
 Can make my joys compleat:  
 Our Sire no happiness could find,  
 Of paradise possess,  
 Till with the heavenly charms of *Eve*,  
 His lovely consort, blest.  
 'Tis thou, *Ardelia*! thou alone!  
 Can'st drive the gloom away,  
 With life inspire each glowing nerve,  
 And make all nature gay:  
 O! happy! happy would I be!  
 Thou creature! all divine!  
 Would heaven but hear my earnest wish,  
 That I might call thee mine.  
 From cities, camps, and fawning courts,  
 From wild ambition free,  
 From all the busy world retir'd,  
 All but the muse and thee;  
 No anxious thought should e'er intrude,  
 To keep my soul from rest,  
 Or tear thy dear angelick form  
 From my enraptur'd breast.  
 How would I pass the chearful hours,  
 With just disdain look down  
 On titles, honours, pride of power,  
 The splendors of a crown!  
 And when the fates should call me hence,  
 I'd bless the moments past,  
 And in my dear *Ardelia*'s arms,  
 Contented breathe my last.

AMINTOR.

To *Miss S*—

THO' earth was not, tho' all those suns  
 That roll with majesty on high,  
 Tho' every planetary orb,  
 Was blotted from th' expanded sky:  
 Tho' all creation's splendid works,  
*Urania*, were extinct but thee,  
 In thee alone are beauties found,  
 Enough to prove the Deity.  
 Only the hand omnipotent,  
 Could frame a creature so divine,  
 The lustre of that face display,  
 And bid *Urania*'s glories shine.  
 Only perfection infinite  
 Could such a noble work devise,  
 Inspire with life that killing form,  
 And light the splendor of those eyes.  
 Ye atheists! that a God deny,  
 Of his existence doubt no more;  
*Urania*'s heavenly charms survey,  
 Survey them,—and you must adore.

AMINTOR.

To the Master of *Vaux-hall Gardens*, on his  
 employing the ingenious *Mr. ROUBILLAC*  
 to carve the Statue of *Mr. HANDEL*.

AS the rich diamond long conceal'd in  
 mines,  
 Unknown to fame, in useless lustre shines;  
 But, from oblivion call'd to open day,  
 Exulting, emulates its parent's ray;  
 So when the shivering hand of meagre care,  
 A sculptor's genius checks, the justest air,  
 The softest elegance e'er chizel drew,  
 That ease, which studious nature kept in view,  
 But embryos are, just starting in design,  
 If he thro' cold neglect, or want, repine;  
 Till some great spirit with blest candor  
 warms,  
 And, in full light, reveals their various charms,  
 Such was thy care to merit in distress;  
 If future times thy generous ardor bless,  
 The finish'd beauties of the sculptor's hand  
 (Well pleas'd the muse fore-sees a glorious  
 band)  
 Will all be deem'd fair off-springs of thy care,  
 Warm'd by thy influence, each a grateful heir.  
 When times remote dwell on *Roubillac*'s  
 name,  
 They'll still be just to thee who gave him  
 fame.  
 Together blended, faithful friends you'll rise,  
 Whilst thou the means, and he the art supplies.  
 So when the *Mantuan* muse, with arduous  
 height,  
 Surpris'd all *Latium* in his daring flight,  
*Mecenas* rose on the bard's tow'ring wing;  
 He who call'd forth, and rais'd the bard to sing  
 I. W.

To a PAINTER, who lately drew a very  
 beautiful young Lady's Picture.

WITH curious touch he strives to trace  
 The beauties of *Lucinda*'s face;  
 In vain, alas! a mortal tries  
 To draw the lightning of her eyes,  
 Which none beholds, but surely dies.  
 Perhaps to gain immortal fame,  
 He drew this new *Promethean* frame,  
 And felon-like, does now require,  
 From her bright eyes celestial fire,  
 To form the piece to his desire!  
 Desist, vain man! e'er 'tis too late,  
 And wisely shun the same sad fate;  
 No longer boast thy feeble art,  
 Lest love, the vulture, tear thy heart.

To *Mr. GEORGE BICKHAM*. On the first  
 Volume of his Musical Entertainer. By the  
 Rev. *Mr. DARWALL*.

INGENIOUS *Bickham*!—how shall I dis-  
 play,  
 How, in a graceful and becoming way,  
 Describe

Describe thy known and undisputed worth?—  
How, thy just praise, in fitting words, set forth?

The bold attempt, (I shou'd confess, and will,) Seems to require a first-rate writer's skill.

But, if I'm duly sensible of this, [then,  
And, if I really fear to do amiss,  
How, George, - how (in the name of wonder!)  
Dares my poor, puny, scurvy, scrattling pen  
Presume thy neat performances to trace,  
And, with mean words, thy beauteous works  
debate?

Reason, I own, may strongly thus demur,  
And shew the blame, my rashness does incur.  
But, tho' my forwardness may call me fool,  
Zel will the smart objection over-rule;  
And admiration now, at length, constrains  
To sing the noble product of thy pains.  
The lovely labours of thy graceful hand  
The willing tribute of our praise demand.  
What, tho' I then, in awkward manner,  
write,

And simply offer thus my worthless mite?—  
A brave, ingenuous mind will not reject  
The cordial tenders of a true respect.

Curious engraver!—when thy *prints* appear,  
When e'er thy *songs* I read, or *musick* hear,  
How am I fill'd with wonder and delight!  
How charm you both my *bearing* and my *sight*!  
On this sweet work, (sure each subscriber  
knows,)

Too modest is the *title*, you impose. [room,)  
You might— (as all must own, there's ample  
Much greater merit to yourself assume:

Whole lovely art not only *entertains*,  
With *musick's* pow'rful, soft, inchanting strains;  
But seems resolv'd to render most compleat,  
In ev'ry point, the fine *harmonious treat*. [fill  
For, that your friends may have their utmost  
Of grateful pleasure, - you, with wond'rous skill,  
And bounteous hand, (good, gen'rous George!)  
regale

Each eager guest; nor can you, surely, fail  
To gratify (so well your table's grac'd,)  
Each individual soul,— that has a *taste*.  
With *verse* you vary, what you thus dispense,  
Sweeten with *rhyme*, and season with *good sense*;  
Garnish, with *picture-work*, each dainty dish,  
And make your fare as good, as heart can wish.

How vile and mean, how despicably poor, }  
Are the degrading objects, that allure  
The stupid, and swinish *Epicure*!  
What paltry pleasures are by such pursu'd!  
Compar'd (dear George!) with thy diviner food,  
How low and base, may we, with reason, think  
The carnal, gross delights of *meat* and *drink*!

Ye wretched slaves to sensual appetite!  
Remove your loathsome kickshaws from my  
sight.

Give me my *Bickham's* entertaining books:  
Him, I esteem, by far, the best of cooks; [ease,  
Whole sweet, engaging art, with wond'rous  
The nice palate can entirely please.

Still, still we find the bounteous *Bickham* bent  
On giving each kind customer content.

What rare refreshment do his feasts afford!—  
And, with what *choice* and *cheap* provision  
stor'd! [cloy'd:]

Nor are his friends, with clogging morsels,  
No, no;— his skilful, curious hand's employ'd  
In forming pleasures of a nobler kind;  
Pleasures more *rational*, and more *refin'd*, }  
And more adapted to the *human mind*.  
In short, - he richly feasts - (upon the whole,)  
Our eyes, our ears, our very heart and soul!

Thus, when a *bright* and *beauteous* nymph  
is seen,

Of heav'nly aspect, and angelic mien,  
Blest with a lovely shape, and genteel air,  
Sweet as the rose, and as the lily fair;  
If the dear charmer, *Syren* like, entice  
With tuneful accent, and bewitching voice;—  
If her endearing *conversation* prove,  
And sprightly *humour*, to confirm our love;—  
If her we, lastly, cannot but confess,  
Adorn'd with all th' advantages of *dress*,  
In shining silks, or in the best brocade,  
With sparkling diamonds, splendidly array'd:  
In such a case, what sturdy mortal would,  
Unmov'd, untouch'd, or *listen*, or *behold*?—  
So sweet a scene so near, (I fain wou'd know,)  
What icy bosom, not begin to glow?—  
What callous heart, be safe from *Cupid's* harms,  
Nor feel the force of such *united* charms?  
Sure, sure, so ravishing an object nigh,  
All must be transport, extasy, and joy!

Thus, with thy friends, O *Bickham*, does it  
fare,

When thy performances before us are;  
When thy engaging, beauteous book appears,  
All must be charm'd, that have or eyes, or ears.  
Thy *songs*, a kind of *speaking pictures*, seem;  
How justly therefore may we *them* esteem!  
Such merit too, such grace to *these* belongs,  
Thy *pictures* are a sort of *silent songs*. [joke,)  
Nay, — nicely thus prefix'd, — (without a  
The *prints* 'emselvs appear, as if they spoke.

In fine, — if *beauty* set our heart on fire,  
If *order* we, or *symmetry* admire;—  
If *prints*, if *musick*, or if *verse* we love, [prove.  
Thrice welcome then thy pleasing work will  
Another may the dear delights impart  
Of some one, single, solitary art,  
But *musick*, *painting*, *poetry*, — these *three* }  
Jointly compose such *graceful* harmony,  
As may be nicely had of none, but *thee*.

Since then thine hand such sweet success at-  
tends, [friends,

Thy true, well-wishing, much-admiring  
Proceed (dear, *decorating* George!) to treat,  
With *entertainments* elegantly neat:  
That we with joy may bear, with wonder

gaze,  
With cheerful hearts our contributions raise,  
And zealously advance thy *profit*, and thy  
praise.

On the Birth of the Son of his Royal Highness  
FREDERICK, Prince of WALES. By  
Mr. P——.

IF true that *planets* have the happy pow'r  
To mark with blessings some peculiar hour,  
To fix of empires the important doom,  
And in one moment glad an age to come:  
Oh! be that *star*, that brought the moment  
on, [son,  
Which gave to Britain's hopes a Frederick's  
Be that, as lov'd by Britons for its worth,  
As ever gave their best of princes birth!

Hence, future times in Frederick's son shall  
trace

His father's virtues, and his mother's grace;  
Firm friend to honour, of a soul approv'd,  
All good men loving, by all good men lov'd.  
Hence, should it be Britannia's future fate  
To feel one moment Spain's oppressive weight,  
Soon shall he bid the British cannon roar,  
In stern revenge soon thunder on her shore;  
His naval cross shall ready honour find,  
Justly superior, wanton in the wind; [glow,  
And while his breast with gen'rous rage shall  
He, to her cost shall make Iberia know,  
That British æra she may now disdain,  
For Britain's glory, gave the scourge of Spain.

#### EPIGRAM.

AS GEORGE commands, the British navy  
flies,  
And bears his vengeance to the Southern skies,  
Where a proud prince, by hopes of plunder won,  
Wou'd have the empire of the sea his own:  
But GEORGE serenely delegates his will,  
Bids Haddock all his great commands fulfil,  
Assert his right, and teach imperious Spain,  
What 'tis to rouse the masters of the main;  
What to provoke with arrogant alarms,  
And dare the British thunderer to arms.

So when a rebel race with Jove wou'd wage  
An impious war, and dare his heav'nly rage,  
He bid, well-knowing when to strike the blow,  
His god of war pour vengeance on the foe;  
While he serene, from heav'n's imperial throne,  
Hur'd with a dreadful shock his thunder down;  
The rebels punish'd, peace again restor'd,  
The world acknowledg'd heav'n's imperial lord.

#### HORAT. LIB. IV. ODE III.

Quem tu Melpomene, semel, &c.

A GENIUS of poetic kind,  
On whose birth-hour the muses shin'd,  
Gains no applause at Hackney-fields,  
By strength of fists, and hardy blows,  
Nor prizes on New-Market plain,  
Where nimble steeds for conquest strain;  
No laurels wears for battles fought,  
No captive flags from Blenheim brought,

Trophies high-hung in Rufus' hall,  
Honours, for humbling haughty Gaul.

But silver Thames, whose current roves  
Beneath sweet Twickenham's shady groves,  
Shall thro' the land his name transmit,  
Bright rival of Horatian wit;  
London itself, the world's great mart,  
Among the lovely sons of art,  
Exalts him to the poets height,  
Above the reach of envious spite.

O! daughter of the muses choir,  
Directress of my tuneful lyre,  
If you but touch the proper string,  
The mute, like Farnelli, sing. —

If publick fame points out the sage, —  
There goes the genius of the age, —  
The gen'rous muse the whole bestows,  
From her kind hand the bounty flows: —  
If I can please — If I can live —  
'Tis mine to take, 'tis hers to give.

A. Z.

The honest Englishman's Wish (which see p.  
254.) occasion'd the following Verses.

#### The honest Irishman's Wish.

AN Englishman wish! what the d——l to  
do?

They have what they please, while they closely  
pursue [fishing,

The trade of beef, wool, manufactures and  
And Ireland is left the whole trade of free-  
wishing.

As Ireland (tho' poor) is a kingdom to me,  
From several follies I wish it was free;  
The folly of wearing cloths, druggets, or kerseys,  
Or any thing woollen imported over seas;  
Whilst our own Irish wool (from the fleece,  
or the comb

Exported) might be manufactur'd at home:  
The folly of bringing great folks to our table,  
And treating above what we're decently able;  
Tho' we know all the thanks we will get for  
our pains, [remains.

Is, they'll still bleed us on, while a symptom  
The folly of raising up rents to a height,  
That the tenant must break for the landlord's  
delight;

Whilst all his advantage will scarcely procure  
Twelve flasks of a night, or twelve nights of a  
wh —.

The folly of pride; for we're always allow'd  
To be, first proud of nothing; then, proud of  
being proud.

Of brandy, or wine, I could wish to have none,  
Whether genuine or brew'd, from the Lays  
or Garrons. [think

Were we but as wise as we're poor, I should  
Good beer, ale, and whisky, might serve us for  
drink.

To mend all these follies, I wish they would try;  
And if they won't do't, — let them perish  
say I.

Naturam

*Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.*

HOR.

**DIOGENES**, the famous cynick,  
Who did all men and manners mimick,  
As he was with another walking,  
Esp'd two women close a talking:  
Behold! said he, (he wou'd not ken 'em,)  
The ass and wiper changing venom.

TRIONYMUS.

*Ἰνδὸς Σαυτοῦν. Nosce te ipsum.*

SOLILOQUY. On being wish'd Joy of his  
Birth-Day, the 15th of June.

**G**ood-morrow, Sir! I wish you joy!  
Be gone—thou rash, untinking boy!  
With joy! of what? of whom? for why?  
All men are born, as well as I:  
Born, did I say? then say, for why  
Are all men born? Are born to die!  
Then, whence the joy? But that I give  
My life to die, in hopes to live.  
He thou'd have wish'd me—thoughtless elf!  
That I might learn to know myself.  
Ay, there's the joy! to know the man,  
That can himself, and actions scan;  
How to employ, and to improve,  
His moments here for joys above.  
Amen, amen, ye powers! grant  
I may obtain the joy I want.

J. A. Hesse.

A PARAPHRASE of the 143 Psalm.

**Y**E holy bands! ye sacred choir!  
That dwell above the vaulted frame  
In immortality and bliss,  
The praises of the Lord proclaim:  
Ye angels! that surround his throne  
And see th' Almighty face to face,  
When dazled with his radiant light,  
Exalt him thro' the boundless space.  
Ye armies of the living God!  
That stand embattled for the fight,  
With loud hosannas sound his name,  
Who gives you all your power and might.  
Thou sun! whose more refulgent beams  
From gloomy night recal the day,  
Shine forth the glory of the Lord,  
The splendors of his work display.  
Praise him thou gentle queen of shades!  
Whose softer rays govern the night:  
Praise him ye sparkling gems of heav'n,  
Praise him ye immense worlds of light.  
Praise him all ye melodious spheres!  
Whose notes the hand divine can boast;  
From orb to orb return the sound,  
Till in immensity 'tis lost.  
Praise him, thou arched firmament,  
Thou spangled roof! thou azure sky!

Praise him ye crystal streams! that roll  
Beyond the splendid vault on high.  
Ye spacious heav'ns, adore that power,  
That power whose goodness gave you birth,  
Whose forming hand and awful word  
From non-existence brought you forth.  
Adore that self-existent One,  
That Infinite, eternal God,  
Who all immensity sustains,  
And rules it by his potent nod;  
That God whose arm omnipotent  
Has fix'd the universal sway;  
Whose uncontrollable commands,  
Whose laws, all nature must obey.  
While heav'ns bright court, and all above,  
The Lord's exalted fame extol;  
Let earth repeat the faithful theme,  
And sound his praise from pole to pole.  
Ye dragons! from the frightful cave  
Your dusky-speckled bodies raise,  
Declare your Maker's name, and change  
Your hissings into songs of praise.  
Ye swift fin'd racers of the sea,  
That thro' the foamy billows sweep,  
Recount th' Almighty's wondrous praise,  
And spread his wisdom thro' the deep.  
Ye fires! and hail! ye fleecy snows!  
Ye foggy vapours, praise the Lord;  
Praise him ye loud tempestuous winds!  
Ye storms obedient to his word!  
Let *Caucasus* and *Atlas* shake,  
Ye hills! your nodding heads bow down;  
Again let *Sinai*, hid in smog,  
*Jehovah's* dazzling glories own.  
Praise him ye oaks! ye lofty pines!  
Ye cedars that on mountains grow:  
Praise him ye vines! and fruitful trees,  
That fill the shady vales below.  
Praise him ye reptiles of the earth!  
Praise him ye steers! that plow the field;  
Ye lions! that on *Lybia* roar,  
Exalt him thro' the desert wild.  
Ye feather'd songsters of the spring!  
That thro' th' expanse melodious fly,  
With sweetest notes resound his fame,  
And waft his praises to the sky.  
Ye monarchs, judges, whose command  
The nations of the earth obey,  
Humble your crowns before his throne,  
Who gives the scepter to your sway.  
Let the far *Indian* distant climes;  
Let those that freeze below the pole;  
Let *Aethiopia's* swarthy sons,  
*Jehovah's* glorious name extol.  
With holy anthems praise the Lord,  
All ye that bloom in youthful prime!  
All ye that sinking under age,  
Almost have past the stream of time,  
Thou tender age! thou innocence!  
Begin to form th' imperfect word,  
And lisping hymns of sacred praise,  
Adore your great Creator Lord.

That

That God to whom all glory's due,  
That everlasting God adore,  
Whose never-ending praise will last,  
When heav'n and earth shall be no more,  
Let Jacob's seed, the chosen race,  
That power beneficent confels,  
Whose goodness will your empire fix,  
And seal your endless happiness.

AMINTOR.

S I R,

I was lately in Company with a certain Friend  
of mine, when we had some Discourse about  
Masters's Poems. I ask'd him what he  
thought of the several Pieces in her Volume,  
particularly Clemene's Character, and Cle-  
mene's Birth-Day? He seem'd to defer his  
Opinion; but shortly after imparted his Sen-  
timents in the following

EPISTLE to Mrs. Masters, and the Read-  
ers of her Poems.

W Hœ'er you be, in whatsoever place,  
Who the first sheets of *Masters's* poems  
grace;

Whoever reads "replete with ev'ry charm,  
"Angel incarnate! virtue's brightest form;"  
With just resentment fir'd, with pious rage,  
Tear, teagth' accursed, the blasphemous page.  
What superstitious papist can adore  
A holy relique, shrine, or image more,  
Than thou *Clemene*? Vile idolater! [chant,  
To their false gods what worshippers could  
In all their hymns, a praise more excellent?  
Or to the true, borne on devotion's wing,  
What raptur'd saint, sublimer anthems sing?  
"Virtue's bright'st form!" O, execrable thought!  
I greatly mourn, but must not hide the fault;  
Left I'm condemn'd, with her, for having giv'n,  
To *Clemene* the glory due to heav'n; [ous sky,  
Who form'd the earth, and stretch'd the spaci-  
Rules the proud waves, and bids the tempest die:  
To whom whole worlds as nothing seem to be,  
When we reflect on his immensity.

Does the faint light of an expiring ray,  
Transcend the lustre of eternal day;  
Dart fiercer beams, emit a bolder blaze,  
And rob th' effulgent fountain of his praise?

The languid glimpse but guides us to its sun,  
Whose splendor from infinity has shone. [flow,  
To that bright source, whence all those beauties  
Direct thy sight, and quit those toys below.  
There, wrapt in wonder, adoration pay,  
And there eternal ages gaze away,  
In contemplating on th' original,  
Perfection's Lord, the light archetypal.  
Applauding hymns will then thy bosom warm;  
To him who's truly "virtue's brightest form,"  
Pour all thy praise; with praises yet unthought,  
Let ev'ry sentence, ev'ry verse be fraught:  
Let him thy "love and admiration raise,"  
Not guilty *Adam's* a despicable race.

\* See Masters's Poems, Page 159.

her Papers before their Publication,

† See Page 32.

‡ Mr. S—t, who read

|| See his late Dialogue.

Who can excuse the sacrilegious strain,  
And palliate those loath'd errors of thy pen?  
‡ *Myrtillo* here may unsuccessful plead,  
And vainly strive to hide the impious deed.

To the Rev. Mr. FOSTER.

W HERE worth superior our attention  
draws,

'Tis next to censure not to give applause:  
And yet 'tis hard with justice to commend,  
To keep the poet, and not lose the friend:  
'Then pardon, *Foster*, if my poor essay  
May not thy virtues, but my love display.

Accomplish'd preacher! 'tis thy greatest  
praise

The virtuous, understanding few to please:  
Yet such thy art, the thoughtless young and gay,  
Who scarce can bear instruction at a play,  
Charm'd by thy sweet, thy powerful eloquence,  
Forget their follies, and attend thy sense:  
So, when of old the fam'd musician play'd,  
E'en senseless stones a pleas'd attention pay'd;  
Charm'd with his strains the trees all listening  
bow,

And the swift-gliding streams forbore to flow.  
O! *Foster*, would from thee each priest but  
learn

To paint religion in her ev'ry charm,  
To draw her native beauties as they are,  
Plain, unadorn'd, and yet divinely fair:  
Not hid in clouds the lovely goddess paint,  
Nor call a melancholy monster saint:  
Would they, like thee, all false, vain claims  
forego,

And own that we our faith to reason owe:  
Would they not mysteries, but morals preach,  
And would they live like thee, as well as teach;  
Then might we hope religion would arise  
In all her charms, and captivate all eyes.

But cease, my muse,—hark! *Phœbus's* lyre  
resounds, [sounds:

Or else from || *Pope's* proceeds those heavenly  
'Tis his; now, *Foster*, rest secure of fame,  
Nor time, nor envy now shall blast thy name:  
Yet greater honours thou shalt sure receive,  
And praise still greater than e'en *Pope* can give:  
For when thro' life's dark vale thou once hast  
trod,

Thou shalt receive the plaudit of thy God.

To a young LADY.

W HERE charms like yours, *Belinda*, shine,  
What heart secure remains!

*Cupid* must now his bow resign,  
And own by them he reigns.  
But whilst such coldness guards your breast,  
Love lights in vain his fire:  
Despairing to be farther blest,  
We only must admire.  
Thus Northern regions that employ  
The sun's too distant sight;  
Altho' his warmth they ne'er enjoy,  
Yet still adore his light.

THE

# THE Monthly Chronologer.

*Assistance of the Act pass'd last Session of Parliament, in relation to the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors.*



**T**HAT whereas several Persons do still retail such Liquors without License, and in Places not allowed by Law, while the Persons selling the same, are hid behind a Curtain, &c. it is

therefore enacted, that after June 24. 1738. every Occupier of a House, Out-house, Barn, &c. where such Liquors shall be so fraudulently disposed of, shall forfeit 100 l.

That Persons (to the Number of five) assembling together in a tumultuous Manner, to rescue any Offender, or assault any Informer, shall, together with their Aiders and Abettors, be adjudged guilty of Felony, and be transported for 7 Years.

That Actions brought against any Justice of Peace, &c. in any inferior Court for any Thing done in Pursuance of this or the former Acts, may be removed into any of the Courts of Record at *Westminster*; so that the Writs for removing the same be deliver'd to the proper Officer of the said Court before Issue joined in the said Suit; and such Defendant may plead the general Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence at the Trial, and that the same was done in Pursuance of this Act; and if it shall appear to have been done, then the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant hath appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover treble Costs.

That Justices shall have Power to issue out their Warrants for apprehending Offenders, without being obliged to send them any previous Summons to appear before them.

That Persons hawking spirituous Liquors, shall forfeit 10 l. and it shall be lawful for any Justice, either upon his own View, the Party's Confession, or the Oath of one Witness, to convict Persons so offending, and upon Non-payment of the said Penalty, to commit them to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour for two Months.

That in order to encourage such Persons as are desirous of putting the said salutary Law in Execution, it is enacted, that the Commissioners of Excise shall cause such Rewards

as shall become due to them by the Conviction of any Offender, to be forthwith paid, altho' the Persons so convicted are not able to pay the same.

That it shall be lawful for any Person to seize and detain Persons hawking spirituous Liquors, for such reasonable Time as he may give Notice to the Headborough, Tythingman, Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor, &c. who are hereby required to carry such Person so detain'd before some Justice of the Peace for the County where the said Offence shall be committed.

That Constables and other Officers of the Peace refusing to aid and assist in the Execution of this Act, shall, being thereof lawfully convicted, forfeit the Sum of 20 l. half to the Poor and half to the Informer.

That no Distiller shall have any Power to act as a Justice in any Matter or Thing whatsoever, that shall any Way concern the Execution of this or the former Acts relating thereunto.

That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures by this Act imposed, may be recovered by such Methods, as any Fine, &c. is in like Cases sued for by any Law or Laws of Excise, or by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*.

When the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on the Birth of a Prince (see p. 257.) Mr. Baron *Thomson*, made their Compliments, as follows,

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**T**HE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your Majesty on the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, and the Birth of a Prince.

These your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, have a great Satisfaction on every Opportunity of paying their personal Duty to your Majesty; and it gives them the highest Joy, when the Occasion proceeds from any Good attending your Royal Family.

They esteem this Addition to it as a very happy Event, and one of the many good Effects of an Alliance formed by your Majesty's Prudence for strengthening the Protestant Interest, and for the Welfare and Prosperity of this Nation.

Your Majesty's constant Vigilance in promoting

moting these good Ends, claims the most dutiful Acknowledgments from all your Majesty's Subjects: And your late most Gracious Assurances of your Majesty's particular Care for the Protection of your Trading Subjects, and the Security of their Commerce, demand, in a more especial Manner, the most grateful Return from the Citizens of London. And I have the Honour to assure your Majesty, that you may always depend on their most affectionate Regard to your Royal Person, on their utmost Endeavours, in their Sphere, for the Support of your Majesty's Government upon all Occasions, and on their hearty Wishes to your Majesty, of a long, an easy, and a happy Reign.

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

I take very kindly your Congratulation on the Birth of a Prince, and look upon it as a fresh Instance of your Duty and Affection to Me and my Family.

THURSDAY, June 8.

The two Sheriffs waiting on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleas'd to receive the Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of London; his Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Robert Cator, Esq; Alderman, one of them.

FRIDAY, 9.

One hundred and twenty six Convicts were carried from Newgate, and shipp'd for the Plantations.

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

*The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, do with Hearts full of Joy approach your Throne, and humbly beg Leave to offer our Congratulations on the happy Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and therein the strengthening and establishing the Religious and Civil Rights of this Country, and the Liberties of Europe.

We are so sensible of the many Blessings of your Majesty's Reign, that from Interest as well as Duty, we wish it long and prosperous; and when in Course of Time this Prince shall come to reign, may he, by the Example of his Royal Predecessors, have learn'd to rule a free but obedient People, and become the Guardian of those Liberties, which by their Precepts he will have been taught to protect.

We should be wanting in that Duty we owe to your Majesty, if we did not take this Opportunity of testifying our Joy, and assuring your Majesty of our Fidelity and Affection.

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

I thank you for your Congratulation on

this Occasion, and for this Mark of your Duty and Affection to Me and my Family. The City of London may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.

THURSDAY, 15.

The Right Hon. the Earls of *Essex* and *Waldegrave* (the latter by his Proctor, Sir *William Wynn*, Knt.) were installed Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter at *Windsor*, with the usual Solemnities.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

This Evening, the Ceremony of publishing the Baptism of the young Prince, was performed, and the Office compleated, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, Rector of *St. James's Westminster*, in his Royal Highness's Apartment in *Norfolk House* in *St. James's Square*. (see p. 257.) The God-fathers were the King of *Sweden*, represented by the Lord *Baltimore*, and the Duke of *Saxe-Gottha* represented by the Marquis of *Caernarvon*; the Godmother was the Queen of *Prussia*, represented by the Lady *Charlotte Edwin*. The Name of the young Prince pronounced on this Occasion by the Lord *Baltimore*, was *George William Frederick*.

SATURDAY, 24.

*John Wightman*, Esq; Citizen and Brewer, and *James Brooke*, Esq; Citizen and Stationer, were chosen Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the ensuing Year.

TUESDAY, 27.

The Lord Mayor, about 14 Aldermen, the Officers of the City, and Common-Council, in a grand Cavalcade consisting of 84 Coaches, besides the Lord Mayor's, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, at their House in *St. James's Square*, with the following Address on the Birth of the young Prince.

*May it please your Royal Highnesses,*

**W**E the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council Men of the City of *London*, most humbly beg Leave to attend your Royal Highnesses, to express our Joy on the Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highness.

May your Royal Highnesses become the happy Parents of a numerous Offspring, to be a Delight to his Majesty and your Royal Highnesses, to give Joy to his Majesty's Subjects, and strengthen every Part of our Constitution.

We doubt not but by your Royal Highnesses Care, this young Prince will be early taught those virtuous Maxims, which alone can make a Prince and People happy; and that by the Example of his Majesty, and your Royal Highnesses, he will learn, that the Glory, as well as Security of the Throne, must be founded in the Hearts and Affections of the People.

To which his Royal Highness return'd this Answer.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this new Instance of your Duty to the King, and of your Affection to me. My Son, I hope, may come in Time to deserve the Gratitude of a free People, which his Majesty now enjoys; and it shall be my constant Care to instruct him, that true Loyalty can only be the Result of Liberty.

They all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

This Day the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Sellers, waited on their Royal Highnesses on the same happy Occasion.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR Robert Austen, Bart. to Miss Dastwood.  
Sir Brayan Broughton, of Staffordshire, Bart. to Miss Forrester.

Tisdale Mowbray, Esq; to Miss Reed.

William Godsworth, of Chalmersford, Esq; to Miss Godfrey of Westminster.

Charles Amand Powlet, Esq; to the Relict of Richard Dastwood, Esq;

William Hatten, of Bromsgrove, Esq; to the Relict of the late Col. Plummer.

George Drummond, Esq; to the Hon. Lady Jane Grey, Daughter of the Earl of Stamford.  
Capt. Forrester, Commander of a Man of War, to Miss Oughton.

William Morgan, of Godolphin in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Leak.

Capt. Herring, to Mrs. Wright, a Widow Lady of 40,000 l. Fortune.

Lady Grant brought to bed of a Son.  
Dutchess of Devonshire deliver'd of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

CAPT. Moreton, formerly Governor of Comesticut and Rhode Island.

Sir William Russell, Bart. in Ireland.

Mr. Richard Marriott, Clerk of the Works to the Office of Ordnance.

The Lady of Wm. Cartwright, of Northamptonshire, Esq; Sister to the Countess of Macclesfield.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole. (See p. 152.)

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Windsor, Lord Minsiey.

Sir William Tetworth, Knt.

Thomas Bennett, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham.

Samuel Edwards, Esq; Member of Parliament for Great Wenlock in Shropshire, and one of the Deputy Tellers of the Exchequer.

Right Hon. Frederick Dulestain de Nassau, Earl of Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron of Enfield.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. Governor of Barbadoes.

Mr. Le Fountain, and eminent Oculist.  
At his Seat at Fawley, Berks, Sir Richard Moore, Bart.

Capt. George Maurice, who came over with K. William, and serv'd in all the Irish Wars, &c.

Rt. Hon. the Countess of Stamford.

Sir John Brown, Bart.

Hon. Mr. Dalrymple, Nephew to the Earl of Stair.

Gustavus Belford, Esq; Capt. of a Troop in his Majesty's own Reg. of Dragoons: He served in all K. William's and Q. Anne's Wars.

At Raynham Hall in Norfolk, aged 64, soon after Supper, the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend of Raynham, Baron Townshend of Lynn-Regis, and Baronet, one of the Governors of Charter-House, one of the Privy-Council, and Knt. of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M R. Benson made a Prebendary of Durham.

Mr. Bell presented to the Rectory of Kirby, Yorkshire.

John Shelly, M. A. to the Vicarage of Shilbest in Cumberland.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

EARL of Jersey made one of his Majesty's Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

Lord Viscount Shannon, General of Horse, made Field Marshal of all his Majesty's Forces, both Horse and Foot.

Marquis de Montandre, Gen. of Foot, made Gen. of Horse.

Lieut. Gen. Wade, made Gen. of Foot.

Earl of Essex made Col. of a Reg. of Foot: And Earl of Crawford Col. of the Reg. of Royal Fusiliers.

Capt. Lloyd made Major of the 3d Troop of Life Guards.

Countess of Portland, made Governess to the Princesses Mary and Louisa.

Lord Vis. Lonsdale, Lord Lieut. of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; Governor of Newfoundland.

Lord Ross, Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

Henry Arthur Herbet, Esq; Memb. o' Parl. for Ludlow, created a Peer of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Baron Herbert of Chisbury.

Barwell Smith, Esq; made Deputy Teller of the Exchequer.

Earl of Berkeley made Col. of a Company in the 2d. Reg. of Foot Guards.

Charles Montagu, Esq; made Auditor of all his R. H. the Prince of Wales's Revenues and Accounts.

Lord. Visc. Gage made Governor of Barbadoes.

Per.

## Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**W**ILLIAM Lonsdale, of Stockton upon Tease, Durham, Grocer.

Martha Cresse, of Ipswich, Milliner.

William Robinson, late of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, Mercer.

Charles King, of Dedham, Essex, Dealer and Chapman.

John Romney, late of Worcester, Chapman.

Margaret Yeats, alias Slade, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, Coffee-woman and Vintner.

Benj. Hamilton, late of Brough, in Westmorland, Linen-draper.

Hen. Edwards, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Grocer and Sugar Refiner.

John and Sarah Travers, of Tower-bill, Linen-drapers and Partners.

Rich. Laws, of Stop in Wiltz, Wool-stapler.

Anth. Symphon, of Gloucester street, near Red-lion-Square, Broker.

Edw. Olive of New Crane, Shadwell, Cheesemonger.

Paul Petit, of Silver-street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, Carver, &c.

John Warner, late of St. George Hanover Square, Tallow-Chandler.

Geo. Hutton, of Hounsditch, Warehoufeman.

Tbo. Digbt, late of Taunton, Chapman.

W. Baylis, of Longacre, Vintner.

Rob. Minson, of Kingston, Somersetshire, Maltster.

Benj. Gibbons, of the Strand, Haberdasher of Small Wares.

John Oliver, of Drury-lane, Cheesemonger.

Andrew Melice, of St. Martin in the Fields, Perule-maker.

W. Combe, of Compton-street, Westminster, Hosier and Haberdasher.

W. Mills, of Oxford, Mercer.

John Simson, of London, Merchant and Broker.

T. Wyton, late of Camberwell, Apothecary.

John Morgan, late of Landewry, Cambridgeshire, Chapman.

W. Toms, late of Bromsgrove, Ironmonger.

John Smith, of Knaves-Acre, Cheesemonger.

John Kennel, late of Sittingbourne, in Kent, Innholder.

Rich. Kennel, late of Sittingbourne, in Kent, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman.

Tbo. Buckler, of Bristol, Merchant.

W. Bulkely, of Chester, Ironmonger.

Isaac Chapman, late of St. Martin's-Lane, Linen-draper.

## Prices of Stocks, &amp;c. towards the End of the Month.

## S T O C K S.

S. Sea 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	Afric. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Bonds 117 18s a 16s	Royal Aff. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 15
Bank 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	3 per C. An. 107
—Circ. 37 6 a 10s	Eng. Copper 3
Mil. Bank 121 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salt Tallies $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
India 171	Emp. Loan 112 $\frac{7}{8}$
—Bonds 6 19 a 7	Equiv. 113

## The Course of E X C H A N G E.

Amst. 35 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 35 2 a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leghorn 49 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 4	Genoa 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Hamb. 33 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Venice 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 50
P. Sight 32 a 31 $\frac{1}{16}$	Lisb. 5s 5d $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Bourdx. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oport. 5s 5d $\frac{1}{8}$ a 5d
Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 35 8
Madrid 40	Dublin 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 24 26	Oates 11 14
Rye 12 16	Tares 20 24
Barley 13 17	Pease 20 28
H. Beans 20 25	H. Pease 16 18
P. Malt 21 24	B. Malt 16 18

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 23. to June 27.

Christned	{ Males 720 }	{ 1413 }
	{ Females 693 }	
Buried	{ Males 1123 }	{ 2199 }
	{ Females 1076 }	
Died under 2 Years old		776
Between 2 and 5		230
5	10	64
10	20	83
20	30	182
30	40	231
40	50	197
50	60	171
60	70	129
70	80	79
80	90	49
90 and upwards		8

2199

Hay 45 to 50s. a Load.

THE

THE *Muscovite* Affairs are at present in such a flourishing State, and under so good Management, that both their Armies began to take the Field before the End of April last. That under Count *Munich* is directing its March so as that it may turn towards *Oczakow* or *Bender*, according to future Emergencies; and we may judge of the good Condition this Army is in from the following Accident: We are told that several *Turkish* Spies, who had slipped into this Army, were discovered and apprehended towards the End of April last; but that Count *Munich*, instead of hanging them up directly, the Treatment such Gentlemen usually meet with, caused them to be led through the whole Army, and after they had been shewn every Thing, he dismissed them very civilly, and bid them give a faithful Account of what they had seen, to those that had employed them.

The other Army under Count *Lacey*, which is marching towards *Crim Tartary*, has been oblig'd to retard their March a little for Want of Forage for their Horses and Cattle, on Account of the Frost's not having broke till the 2d of May; and the desert Country they must pass through, makes it impossible to prepare Magazines of such Provisions, or to carry any such along with them; but as to all other Sorts of Provisions, the Army seems to have great Plenty; for even an Ensign of Foot is allowed *Three* Horses and *Six* Oxen for his own Use, *Four* of which latter are to draw a Waggon, and the other *Two* a Cart; on which he carries one Side of an Ox and four Hogs salted, two Gallons of Brandy, a Sack or two of Lentils and Pease, two Barrels of Meal, some Barrels of Biscuit, a Cask of Butter, another of Vinegar, a proper Quantity of Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, &c. and as his Provisions lessen, he is to kill one Ox after another, reserving only three, one of which to serve him for Provisions upon his Return, and the other two with the Cart to carry his Baggage back to Winter Quarters. These Provisions are all furnished by the Publick, and the prime Cost deducted out of the Officer's Summer Pay, when he can have no Use for Money, because he passes the Campaign in a Country where there is nothing to be purchased; so that upon the Army's Return, each Officer will have a large Sum to receive in Arrears.

About the Time the *Muscovite* Armies began to March from their Winter Quarters, *Don Duc-Ombo*, Prince of the *Muscovite* *Calmucks*, made an Irruption into the Territory of the *Cuban Tartars*, who are Subjects of the *Turkish* Empire, and having routed their main Body in an Engagement, he seized upon a great Number of Horses and Cattle, made Prisoners above 2000 Families, and was pursuing the Remains of their Army,

when he sent the last Accounts of his Expedition to the *Czarina*; so that the Spirit and Conduct of the Court, as is usually the Case, seems to diffuse its Influence thorough all Parts of that vast Empire.

After the Action between the *Germans* and *Turks* near *Old Orsova*, which we gave an Account of in our last, the latter made themselves Masters of that Place; and soon after began to threaten the new Town of *Orsova*; but this they did only to cover their Design upon *Meadia*, which is a Sort of Key to the Bannat of *Temeswaer*. On the 15th of last Month they filed off towards that little Fortrefs, in which was a Garison of 600 *Germans*, commanded by Colonel Count *Picolomini*. On the 16th early in the Morning they began their Attack upon the Place, but were every where repulsed with great Loss. However they renewed their Attack that Afternoon, and also next Morning; but with as little Success as at first; from whence they saw there was no making themselves Masters of the Place without Cannon; therefore they retired, and seemed as if they had given over their Design; but the Commandant suspected they would return, and for that Reason was not only upon his Guard, but sent an Express to know if he could expect any Relief, or how he should behave in case the Enemy returned with a proper Train of Artillery. According to his Expectations, they returned on the 20th, with five Pieces of Cannon and some Mortars, and immediately began to batter the Place. Notwithstanding which, the Garison held it out bravely till the 27th; but their Express being then returned, they according to the Orders they had received by that Express, surrendered the Place, upon an honourable Capitulation.

We had the following Particulars (among others) of the dreadful Hurricane that happen'd in *India*, mention'd in our last, p. 257. In the Night between the 11th and 12th of *Oct.* last, there happened a furious Hurricane at the Mouth of the *Ganges*, which reached 60 Leagues up the River. There was at the same Time a violent Shock of an Earthquake, which threw down a great many Houses along the River Side; in *Galgota* alone, a Post belonging to the *English*, 200 Houses were thrown down; and the high and magnificent Steeple of the *English* Church sunk into the Ground without breaking. It is computed that 20,000 Ships, Barks, Sloops, Boats, Canoes, &c. have been cast away. Of 9 *English* Ships then in the *Ganges*, 8 were lost, and most of the Crews drowned. Barks of 60 Tons were blown two Leagues up into the Land, over the Tops of high Trees. Of the 4 *Dutch* Ships in the River 3 were lost, with all the Men and Cargoes: 300,000 Souls are said to have perished. The Water rose forty Feet higher than usual in the *Ganges*.

The

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